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REPORTAGE ON U.S. 'PANAMINT' NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

Blast Noted

LD211537 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: A new nuclear explosion code-named "Panamint" has been conducted in a Nevada test site today contrary to the demands of world public that an end be put to the nuclear weapons race, which is a source of lethal danger to mankind.

It was already the fourth nuclear test to have been conducted by the United States this year and eleventh since the Soviet Union introduced on August 6, 1985 a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts. The Washington sponsors of a further build-up of the arms race and of its spreading into outer space hypocritically declare that the USA is ready to work jointly with the Soviet Union for a cut and even total elimination of nuclear weapons.

The new test in Nevada has again demonstrated that such statements are worthless, the more so that the "Panamint" test was conducted soon after the Soviet Union announced the extension of the unilateral moratorium till August 6, this year, which was evaluated everywhere, including in the USA as a new important step on the way towards curbing the nuclear weapons race.

Test Replies to Ban Appeal

LD211858 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 21 May 86

["Test of Political Morality" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The USA today carried out another nuclear explosion, the fourth of those officially announced this year, at its Nevada testing site. Washington in this way replied to the Soviet Union's appeal to it a week ago to weigh up with utmost responsibility the measure of danger looming over mankind, to listen to the opinion of the world community and, in light of the lessons of the Chernobyl accident, to demonstrate in practice its care for human life and health: Immediately to meet at the top level and reach accord on a nuclear test ban. This appeal was not mere propaganda: The USSR decided to extend to August 6, the 41st anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy, its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

So it was not the desire to score propaganda points that guided Moscow as it appealed anew to the U.S. leadership to wake up to the fact that the nuclear age imperatively demands a new approach to international relations, new political thinking and a new policy. The world community welcomed the Soviet position as an act of state wisdom, and expected Washington to listen at long last to the voice of reason. The latest test of a nuclear device in Nevada dashed these hopes.

The U.S. Administration showed it was not going to reckon with the will of the peoples of the world and the overwhelming majority of Americans. The Nevada explosion was conducted on the day when the Washington city hall passed a resolution in support of a mutual U.S.-Soviet ban on nuclear testing. This ban, the resolution says, could be a concrete and easily attainable first step towards the complete termination of the nuclear arms buildup.

Washington heaped up shameless lies and slander over the tragedy at the Chernobyl atomic power station and broke its own records of hypocricy. But the nuclear arsenals, which the United States is stockpiling and improving so strenuously, harbour thousands upon thousands of catastrophes which are far more fearsome than the Chernobyl accident. That is why the latest blast in Nevada actually became a test of the political morality of the U.S. Administration, the umpteenth test it failed.

U.S. 'Service Record' Noted

LD211811 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- Correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: A new nuclear blast code-named "Panamint" was conducted today at the range in Nevada. A spokesman of the Nevada range said the test had to do with armaments.

This is already the fourth officially announced nuclear test by the United States this year and the eleventh since the Soviet Union imposed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions starting with August 6, 1985.

The "Panamint" test is also a sort of anniversary in the "service record" of Washington officials who insist on a further spiraling of the arms race and spreading it to outer space. According to the United States Department of Energy, this was the 650th officially announced nuclear test by the United States since 1951.

The United States Administration rejects the Soviet Union's call to join its moratorium on all nuclear tests and again and again declares its resolve to continue expanding this shameful "service record" further. Such resolve was stated once again by the State Department just one day before "Panamint".

It is directly said in a collection of documents concerning the development of the U.S. Armed Forces and the impact that this has on Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms, that was submitted to Congress, that the United States needs nuclear tests to perfect and modernise nuclear arms.

In words Washington hypocritically declares the readiness of the United States to work together with the Soviet Union to reduce and even totally eliminate nuclear arms. The latest test in Nevada demonstrated again that such statements are worth nothing, the more so that the "Panamint" test was conducted shortly after the Soviet Union had announced the extension of its unilateral moratorium till August 6 of this year. Throughout the world, including in the United States, this Soviet action was qualified as a new important step along the road to curbing the nuclear arms race.

The spokesman of the Nevada range said that the latest test in Nevada was "purely accidentally" named after Panamint, a ghost town in California. Decaying houses still stand in that town but without any trace of life. It appears that those who named the latest nuclear test in Nevada after a ghost town consciously or unconsciously experience an irresistible desire to see our entire planet deprived of life.

It is time for those in Washington who are spiraling the nuclear arms race to understand that by creating conditions for this race to escape control they are increasing the danger of nuclear war which would turn not only other countries but also the United States into a "ghost country".

Antinuclear Protestors 'Repressed'

LD211618 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The American authorities have arrested five anti-war protestors at the nuclear test site in Nevada, where another nuclear explosion was carried out today. This has been said to a TASS correspondent in New York by a spokesman for the American Peace Test, an organization of peace campaigners. In spite of public demands in the USA and all over the world, the Washington administration would not stop nuclear explosions, as the Soviet Union did unilaterally way back last August. The American campaigners for a world without nuclear weapons well understand how dangerous nuclear tests are and for what purpose ever new types of weaponry are being tested at the Nevada site and that is why they courageously risk being imprisoned or heavily fined. The U.S. Administration represses them especially ruthlessly. The U.S. leaders, on one hand, are trying to assure the world that they are seeking the total elimination of nuclear weapons -- without specifying the schedule -- while, on the other, are severely persecuting in their own country all those who are honestly wishing to rid mankind of the nuclear threat today, before the end of this century, as the Soviet Union proposes, rather than in some indefinite future.

The world has reached a very dangerous point. So many nuclear munitions have now been accumulated that the further buildup of the stocks of such weapons is merely senseless. In this situation the age-old mentality of politicians and their inclination to try to settle contentious problems and problems of security by force today can lead to the suicide of mankind as a whole. That is why a new mentality, a new approach and a drastic revision of the fundamental principles of coexistence in the world are needed today.

However, the Washington administration responds with new nuclear explosions to every appeal of the Soviet Union for an end to nuclear explosions as the simplest and most obvious means of demonstrating goodwill for talks on nuclear disarmament. However, it grossly disregards world public opinion and toughens the repression of campaigners for a nuclear test ban at home.

REPORT ON MX MISSILE TEST IN CALIFORNIA

LD212156 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] San Francisco May 22 TASS -- Another test launch of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile has been conducted off the Vandenberg Air Force base, California. According to a spokesman of the U.S. Air Force, the test was a success. The launch was conducted in conditions resembling to the maximum those of the battlefield. The missile was fitted out with ten unloaded warheads. The creation and deployment of first-strike missiles is the cornerstone of the large-scale program of the so-called 'rearmament of America' announced by the U.S. Administration.

STRATEGIC ARMS DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD211130 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 31 TASS -- The group on strategic arms held a meeting here today in the framework of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON NUCLEAR DANGER

PM191526 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Roundtable Discussion" between Raymond Garthoff, "U.S. scientist from the Brookings Institution (Washington), author of book on U.S.-Soviet relations, and well known diplomat," and Doctor of Historical Sciences Andrey Kokoshin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute and deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against The Nuclear Threat; chaired by Candidate of Historical Sciences and IZVESTIYA correspondent Sergey Chugrov: "Demand of the Nuclear Age" -- first paragraph is an IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The attempts to erect additional barriers across the path of the development of the already difficult East-West dialogue and the desire to justify the arms race have been given new scope in the capitalist countries, and primarily in the United States, in connection with the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station] accident. "We perceived this tragedy in a completely different fashion," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said in his 14 May speech on Soviet television. "We understand that this is yet another tocsin, yet another terrifying warning that the nuclear age demands new political thinking and a new policy." Certain aspects of political thinking in the nuclear age were the subject of a conversation between a U.S. political scientist who came to our country at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences and an eminent Soviet scientist specializing in studies of the United States.

[Chugrov] We are witnessing the birth of the new thinking and the new philosophy of the nuclear age. The nuclear and space age has demonstrated the unacceptability, or rather the senselessness, of some traditional political terms like, for example, "victory in nuclear war." The term "national security" is also being reviewed and reinterpreted. What, in your opinion, is the correlation between international and national security today?

[Garthoff] Every state has pursued and protected its own interests through the ages. National security has still not ceased to play its role today. Nevertheless, it can no longer be evaluated only from the viewpoint of each individual country's national interests. Nuclear arsenals have created a danger not only for one country or another, but for all human civilization. Therefore, national security in the nuclear age must be examined only in the context of international security as a whole.

Remember how, still in the not too distant past, many countries could ensure their own security at the expense of other states. Now -- and this is the paradox -- destructive power is no longer capable of guaranteeing a single state's national security at the expense of another. The powers must coexist if they want to exist at all.

[Chugrov] We have already experienced a period of detente, which demonstrated the growth of political realism, in our mutual relations with the United States.

[Kokoshin] Unfortunately, in leading political circles in the West realism makes headway with great difficulty, through a series of zigzags, ebbs, and flows. Influential forces in the West did everything possible to ensure that the period of detente in the seventies lasted a relatively short period. The following contrast is typical of them: either detente or the ensuring of national security. Moreover, they speculated on the term national security, using it in its chauvinistic sense.

[Garthoff] I agree, there was a logical error there. In actual fact, the antithesis of detente is not national security but international tension.

[Kokoshin] I think that the time has come for people across the ocean to accept the situation of "nuclear parity." The approximate parity in nuclear arms raises doubts about the use of military force as an instrument of policy and thus leads logically to the abandonment of the idea of the further development of military equipment. Especially in view of the fact that a kind of law of "diminishing returns" operates in the strategic balance sphere. In other words, the increasingly growing investment of resources in armaments produces an increasingly diminishing effect from the viewpoint of the correlation of forces. This correlation remains virtually unchanged; the only thing that occurs is an increase in the arsenals for the multiple destruction of all living things.

[Garthoff] In the prevailing situation it is the Soviet Union and the United States, which possess enormous arsenals of nuclear weapons, that bear the primary responsibility for our fragile peace. This is precisely why they must not hurl accusations at each other but must take steps that would insure us against the evolution of crises into clashes and would consolidate strategic stability.

[Kokoshin] Your words, Professor Garthoff, echo the thesis about the equal responsibility of the "superpowers," which is a favorite with many U.S. political scientists. But it is none other than the Soviet Union that puts forward broad program of constructive and bold proposals while Washington relies on halfway measures. The following is one of the fundamental principles of the philosophy of the nuclear age: The elimination of the threat that civilization may perish demands disarmament instead of arms control.

[Garthoff] Correct. We must mutually reduce the stockpiles of weapons instead of building them up. In addition to that, however, what is needed is a stable dialogue between our countries: Depending on circumstances, identical nuclear arsenals cast different shadows.

[Kokoshin] It is accepted that the interrelationship between the political, purely military, and military-technical aspects is sufficiently broad. It is important to admit that the arms buildup does not strengthen but, on the contrary, diminishes strategic stability. Recognition of the need to reduce nuclear weapons on the basis of equal security is a very important step. But many champions of even mutually acceptable reductions of nuclear arsenals in the West are hesitant to take the second step: While admitting the need to reduce arms, they either ignore the problem of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons or argue in general terms that, without nuclear weapons, peace will become less stable.

It is very important to acknowledge that nuclear war is impermissible, but this acknowledgement must be backed by specific proposals; having said "A," it is necessary to say "B." Nevertheless, there have been no constructive proposals by Washington. Furthermore, with its political zigzags, the present U.S. leadership is devaluing, if not totally negating, the declarations about the impermissibility of war and is increasing the risk of a slide toward nuclear conflict.

[Garthoff] The risk of a premeditated nuclear clash is, I imagine, virtually zero. I can even say it more definitely: I am convinced that there is no real likelihood of such a war.

[Chugrov] Why then do people consider this a real danger and struggle against it?

[Garthoff] Tension in relations is fraught with the risk that an accidental or unsanctioned war may be started, particularly under the conditions of an acute international crisis. Imagine, for example, an exacerbation of the situation in some part of the world, take into account the possibility of the headlong development of events into a critical situation or incorrect interpretation of each other's intentions by the sides in conflict, and add the likelihood of technical malfunctions in the systems for early warning against missile attacks, control, and communications.

Therefore, taking all these considerations into account, we must admit that the threat of a large-scale collision is permanently hanging over the world in which we are living.

[Kokoshin] Personally, Professor, as a technically educated person, I am inclined to agree with your opinion about the likelihood of a nuclear war being started by accident. Blind faith in the infallibility of equipment must not be a characteristic feature of the new thinking of which we are speaking. At the same time, I cannot agree with you that there is no possibility of a premeditated nuclear conflict arising. Unfortunately, an analysis of many documents and elaborations by right-wing U.S. military theoreticians testifies that forces exist in the United States that plan to be the first to use nuclear weapons, including at the early stages of an armed conflict. I also have in mind the concepts of "limited" nuclear war and "protracted" nuclear war, and the delivery of "measured," "controllable," and "surgical" nuclear strikes.

[Garthoff] But Soviet strategic thinking also contains similar elements....

[Kokoshin] Unfortunately, you have an incorrect impression of this question. Soviet military doctrine includes the rejection of the first use of nuclear weapons. It is based on realistic views of the nature and character of nuclear war and rejects the idea of a nuclear war being "limited" as incorsistent and exceptionally dangerous. At the same time, however, the USSR and its allies are forced to take U.S. concepts of this kind into account in the building of armed forces and in the development of military-political theory. Here is why. Until the onset of the nuclear age, the adoption of inconsistent schemes to wage war by a given state primarily meant the danger that this state would suffer a cruel defeat. This was advantageous to its enemies. Today this has to be approached differently. If a country's leadership arms itself with concepts which disregard the real nature of modern war, it inevitably dooms not just its own people and allies to inevitable destruction. It can cast the whole of mankind into the abyss.

[Chugrov] How can we draw away from the dangerous brink?

[Garthoff] It is obviously necessary to strengthen mutual understanding. If we want to live, we must seek more and more new opportunities to reduce the number of issues on which misunderstandings exist.

I believe that last November's summit meeting in Geneva marked the beginning of this process. A real improvement in relations between the two countries and reciprocal recognition of each other's interests cannot, of course, result from one single meeting between the two countries' leaders or from meetings held as the occasion may warrant. This, I think, is a protracted and complex process.

[Chugrov] Looking into the future, what would you wish your descendants, who will have to live in the 21st century?

[Garthoff] First of all, I would wish them existence. Second, the creation of an environment that would provide all conditions for progress and for man's perfection.

[Kokoshin] My wish would be that their vocabulary would not contain expressions like "balance of fear" and "assured destruction." That they would be able to see models of nuclear weapons only as museum exhibits.

CHERNOBYL HIGHLIGHTS URGENCY OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

PM211017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 First Edition p 4

[N. Prozhogin article: "An Act of Statesmanship: That Is the Way the World Is Responding to the Extension of the Soviet Moratorium"]

[Text] The accident at the Chernobyl AES has sounded the alarm once again for all mankind. It is still not too late for this to be realized. But certain political circles in the West, which have used the accident at Chernobyl as a pretext to launch a particularly shameful -- given the tragic nature of the event -- anti-Soviet campaign, have not realized, or pretend not to have realized this point. It has been used as another attempt to discredit Soviet policy and sow seeds of distrust regarding its peace initiatives.

Nevertheless, the event in Chernobyl should serve as a new terrible warning to all -- a warning about the destructive force that nuclear power can be if it gets out of control. It should not be forgotten here that in today's interdependent world there are, in addition to problems of the peaceful use of the atom, problems of the military use of the atom. And it is the latter -- problems of the military use -- that are the main ones today. After all, no matter how great the disaster in Chernobyl actually was, it is quite simply incommensurable with the scale of the thousands upon thousands of catastrophes contained right now in the nuclear arsenals. And yet nuclear explosions aimed at further improving and creating [sozdaniye] new kinds of these lethal weapons continue. A veritable abyss will open up before mankind if a nuclear war is unleashed. The conclusions are obvious. Yes, it is necessary to establish reliable international cooperation in the peaceful use of the atom. But above all it is essential to step up efforts in the struggle against nuclear tests and for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Those are precisely the conclusions drawn by the Soviet Union.

There is no discrepancy between word and deed in our country, and political conclusions are combined with specific, constructive actions.

Appearing on Soviet television on 14 May, M.S. Gorbachev announced that our government made the decision to extend the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August of this year. This, let us be frank, was no simple decision, given that the United States is continuing to modernize its nuclear missile arsenal and is implementing major military programs, including the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." But the Soviet Government made the decision in light of all the circumstances connected with the security of our people and all mankind.

The Soviet Union has thus again demonstrated its goodwill and intention to use every opportunity to influence the other side's stance by force of peace-loving example rather than by force of arms. Here the Soviet Union again urges the U.S. Administration to consider with the utmost responsibility the extent of the danger looming over mankind and to subscribe to the opinion of the world community, which demands an end to nuclear tests.

This demand has also been repeatedly expressed at the most diverse levels. It has been formulated in UN General Assembly decisions; in appeals to the U.S. and USSR leaders by the leaders of the six states from various continents -- Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania, and Sweden; in statements by eminent Nobel laureate scientists; and in declarations and petitions by numerous international and national antiwar and antinuclear organizations and conferences.

It is not difficult to imagine the enthusiasm with which millions upon millions of people in all countries would welcome a meeting between the CPSU general secretary and the U.S. President for the purpose of resolving the specific question of banning nuclear tests -- a question of concern to everyone.

The speech given by M.S. Gorbachev on 14 May reaffirmed the proposal for such an urgent meeting. The meeting could be held in the capital of any European state ready to receive the USSR and U.S. leaders. It could also be held in Hiroshima.

...Hiroshima, 6 August. The world remembers that on that day in 1945, Hiroshima was struck by an atomic bomb which, together with the bomb dropped on Nagasaki, killed hundreds of thousands. Last year, on the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It has now extended the moratorium to 6 August. How symbolic, in the highest sense of the word, it would be if a Soviet-U.S. accord mutually ending nuclear tests -- an accord which, it is to be supposed, would also inspire other nuclear states to follow the good example -- were achieved in Hiroshima itself.

However, the meeting's venue is not the main issue. The main issue is that it take place, end with a positive result, and clear the way to the conclusion of an international treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons, which in turn will advance the time when these weapons could be universally eliminated for all time.

All this is quite realistic, given the political will. It is realistic all the more so since, and this has been proven, verification [kontrol] of the cessation of nuclear explosions can be carried out even by national technical means, and the Soviet Union is also ready to accept international inspection [proverka], even including on-site inspection [inspektsiya na mestakh].

The new extension of the Soviet moratorium is in accord with the hopes and aspirations of the world's people. This is stated in the recently published message to M.S. Gorbachev from Prof B. Lown. On behalf of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, an international movement which unites in its ranks doctors from 41 countries, he describes the Soviet Government's decision as "an act of unprecedented statesmanship" and assures us that the world's physicians will make every effort to persuade the U.S. Administration to do the same. Thus, it is once again up to the U.S. side. Let those who lead the United States show their concern for people's lives and health in deeds rather than in the words which they declaim so frequently, loudly, and even stridently. If the U.S. Administration would only respond to the Soviet initiative and take that step the people of the world expect of it, the potential for ridding the planet of nuclear tests would become a reality.

Unfortunately, Washington's line so far does not hold out much hope that they will heed the voice of the people and the demands of reason. Throughout last summer, fall, winter, and this spring, the present U.S. Administration has continued nuclear explosions in Nevada. And this despite the fact that the U.S. President signed in Geneva a Soviet-American joint statement enshrining the acknowledgment that there can be no winner in a nuclear war and that such a war must never by started.

...The 20 April issue of the Italian weekly PANORAMA carries a correspondent's report on a visit to the nuclear test range in Nevada. The journalist did not restrict himself to describing who in the United States is preparing a nuclear apocalypse for mankind and the way it is being done. The reportage ends with a conversation with the leader of an American public organization waging an on-the-spot struggle, backed by the country's doctors and scientists, to end nuclear tests in Nevada. The organization is called Citizens Alert [Grazhdanskaya trevoga] and its leader is Bill Vincent. Asked whether he hoped that the organization he headed would be able to stop the American nuclear test machine, Vincent replied: "We have little hope with the present administration. Perhaps all we can hope is that we do not all blow ourselves sky-high..." Yes, judging by all accounts, it is not to be expected that the present U.S. Administration, blinded by illusions of attaining military superiority, will readily end nuclear tests. Washington does not even hide its negative attitude toward the new Soviet initiative.

However, the realities of the nuclear age equally imperiously demand new political thinking and a new policy from everyone. They demand that all countries, irrespective of their political structure or social system, concert their efforts to end the global arms race and radically improve the international political climate. Sooner or later, the U.S. leadership will have to realize that too.

As for the Soviet Union, it has drawn the requisite conclusions from the event in Chernobyl. It was the first to do so. And not just because the event took place in our country. If, as authoritative specialists indicate, it is from the technical standpoint as yet difficult, not to say impossible, to predict such accidents, politically our country has proved more ready to draw the necessary conclusions from it.

The event has strengthened us still further in the conviction that the foreign policy course elaborated at the 27th CPSU Congress is correct and that the Soviet proposals on completely eliminating nuclear weapons, ending nuclear explosions, and creating an all-embracing international security system are in accord with the implacably strict demands which the nuclear age makes on the political leadership of all (yes, all) countries.

It is a course our country will continue to pursue unwaveringly.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPON PLANS FOR EUROPE CRITICIZED

PM201456 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Yevgenyev article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "The 'Chemicalization' of Europe"]

[Text] The words "chemical weapons" are again appearing on the pages of the West European press. The point is that the question concerning the deployment of U.S. binary ammunition on the European Continent will be resolved in the last 10 days of May at a series of conferences of the North Atlantic bloc's leading organs.

It is well known that the U.S. Congress, appropriating funds for the production of this new-generation chemical weapon, demanded that the administration secure the allies' consent to its deployment on their soil. And the Pentagon's fixers went overboard to obtain it. The Seoul regime declared in April its readiness to accept binary ammunition. And now Washington has undertaken the conditioning of its NATO partners.

In an attempt to deceive public opinion in West European countries, people from the Pentagon promise that binary weapons will apparently be shipped there only in the event of a "crisis situation." And they did actually find some people who fell for this artless bait. Take just the FRG leaders for example. Playing the role of Pentagon propagandists, they are trying to convince their country's people that the Americans are even prepared to liquidate the enormous stockpiles of toxic substances already present on FRG territory, and that Washington would supposedly need separate permission from Bonn to deploy binary ammunition.

Such claims, however, are clearly aimed at simpletons. For a long time now the transatlantic strategists have been considering Europe as a potential location for the use of toxic substances. Britain's well-informed newspaper THE TIMES points out in this connection that "chemical weapons will, without any doubt, be used by the United States in a European rather than an intercontinental war." Furthermore, the Pentagon's plans to establish five new U.S. chemical weapons arsenals on West German territory are well known. A statement made by the "Green" party organization in Baden-Wuerttemberg to expose this project points out that the United States intends to deploy binary ammunition in the Karlsruhe and Hermersheim areas, starting in 1987.

Exercises to work out the use of chemical weapons under field conditions have been held over a long period of time both at American and at NATO testing grounds in Western Europe. Furthermore, the question of conducting combat operations with the use of chemical weapons was assigned a central position in numerous maneuvers by U.S. forces in Europe, like the "Reforger-15" (1983), for example. NATO has been in the process of organizationally shaping chemical services units and subunits since 1978. And the Pentagon long ago made its calculations regarding the quantitites of chemical ammunition required to conduct combat operations on the European Continent with the use of toxic substances.

Moreover, statements by U.S. General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, testify that his staff has already drawn up a detailed plan for the deployment of binary weapons. The danger contained in the Atlanticists' schemes is perfectly obvious. After all, the quantity of toxic substances already deployed in Western Europe today is capable of destroying the continent's population many times over.

The world public resolutely condemns the Pentagon's monstrous plans for the "chemicalization" of Western Europe, and emphasizes that these plans enhance the military danger and run counter to the peoples' desire to put an end to the race in all types of mass destruction weapons.

Our country has put forward a precise plan for the liquidation of this barbaric weapons even before the end of the century. Proposals in this connection are contained in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On 22 April the USSR put forward proposals making it possible to eliminate the existing differences at the talks.

As for Washington, instead of seeking agreement on the question of banning chemical weapons, it is preparing to deploy binary chemical weapons in other continents, and primarily in Europe. The U.S. politicians are eager to ban chemical weapons only in words. As we can see, in reality they are ready to turn whole countries and continents into gas chambers.

West European Opposition Cited

LD211821 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] A series of spring sessions of NATO's top military bodies began at NATO Headquarters near Brussels today. These conferences will go on for 2 days. What main questions do NATO generals and leading officials intend to examine? There are, perhaps, three such questions: The conventional arms buildup, the plans for production and deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. binary chemical weapons, and the examination of the so-called European SDI.

It is absolutely clear from the agenda for the currrent round of NATO conferences that Washington and its NATO allies persist in continuing their course aimed at military superiority, remaining deaf to the sensible, concrete, and peace-loving Soviet initiatives. After all, it was only a month ago that the Soviet leadership put forward a new initiative that pertains precisely to conventional arms and provides for a considerable reduction of all components of land forces and tactical air forces of the European states and also of the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces deployed in Europe. The entire territory of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, can become the zone for this type of reduction.

The people of the West European countries are alarmed at NATO's plans to deploy the lastest generation of checmical weapons on the continent: binary warheads with paralyzing nerve gas.

Plans of this kind have already been approved at a recent special session of NATO Planning Group.

Disagreement with the new, dangerous designs has been voiced at the session itself as well as after it: official Netherlands, Danish, Norwegian, and Greek representatives spoke against these plans. Debates have just ended in the Danish parliament. A resolution has been passed there that calls on the government to announce the country's negative attitude toward the U.S. plans to modernize chemical weapons during the sessions of top NATO bodies that began in Brussels today. The parliament has also made it incumbent on the government to bring this position to the notice of the U.S. Congress.

During the debates, one of the MP's cited the following fact: The quantity of the allegedly obsolete poisonous substances brought from the United States and currently sited in Europe is enough to wipe out all mankind 5,000 times over.

At the present time the Pentagon already stores 1 in 10 of its chemical warheads in European depots. U.S. experts attempt to assert that binary weapons are safe during production, transportation, and storage and, they say, it is only when two parts are combined -- that is why these weapons are called binary -- that they are activated.

But what concern is it for the inhabitants of Europe where the Pentagon intends to manufacture these new, sinister weapons, or how they will be transported? They will be stored in Western Europe and the intention is to use them there.

It is no accident that the Pentagon strategists chart all their chemical attacks on the maps of Europe. Our country understands that the United States is clearly playing a dishonest game, reckoning on deflecting counterstrikes from its territory and allowing its allies' territory and population to fall prey to them. It is known that the USSR is in favor of the quickest possible and most complete liquidation of chemical weapons as well as of the industrial base needed to manufacture them. In this area, too, new Soviet proposals have recently been put forward.

As for the European defense initiative, it is being contemplated as a back-up for the star wars plans that are being pushed through, full steam ahead, in the United States.

West European countries approach this problem in various ways, both as far as the idea itself and its implementation are concerned. Here, for example is what the BULLETIN NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE, close to NATO circles, imagines for this defense initiative. It said that what is proposed is to create arms designed to hit missiles from planes with the use of arms and hardware that are already being developed now within the framework of the star wars plans and, in particular, laser and electro-magnetic arms. It is thought that the U.S. Patriot antiaircraft missile complex, which is already part of NATO armory, can form the basis of this program, naturally having undergone modernization.

CEMA TRADE MINISTERS CONFERENCE BEGINS

LD201459 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The 18th session of the conference of CEMA ministers of trade opened in Sofia today. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia are taking part in its work, together with the CEMA Secretariat. The meeting will discuss multilateral cooperation and the definition of the main directions of further perfecting the organization of work in light of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference in Moscow.

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING HELD IN BUCHAREST

LD171304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, 17 May (TASS) -- A routine meeting of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the sphere of light industry has taken place in the Romanian capital. Delegations of the CEMA member-countries took part in it. The session discussed the fulfillment of tasks stemming from the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA countries. It also determined ways of solving problems connected with the integrated program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries through the year 2000.

A schedule and timetable were discussed and confirmed for elaborating proposals to implement the tasks determined for the commission by the decisions of the session and of the CEMA Executive Committee, and to fulfill the program of multilateral cooperation in the sphere of the creation and introduction of automated design systems for 1986-90.

During the meeting of the commission, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, there was consultation between the heads of the delegations on aspects of accelerating scientific-technical progress with the aim of providing economies in raw and other material resources. There was also discussion of a number of questions of cooperation.

COMMUNIST YOUTH MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM191317 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 p 3

[P. Vedenyapin and A. Novikov report: "The Slogan Is Unity. Information Meeting of Communist Youth Unions From European Countries Opens in Moscow"]

[Excerpt] The planet's future is in young people's hands. It is up to young people to decide whether tomorrow will be peaceful and constructive or troubled. Discussions at the meeting are centering on the role that can be played by the planet's progressive young men and women in today's world and on the problems and prospects of the international youth movement.

Participants in the meeting yesterday had a conversation with the Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat. Those assembled were greeted by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Speaking of the significance of the 27th CPSU Congress, he noted in particular that the forum of Soviet Communists was held at a crucial stage in the life of our society and of the contemporary world as a whole. The congress decisions and the documents it adopted are highly significant for the Lenin Komsomol and the further improvement of all work on young people's communist education. In his speech, V. Mishin briefed the participants in the meeting on the activity of the Lenin Komsomol to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

He emphasized that communist youth unions have always been an inalienable part of the international communist and workers movement. We, he said, are united by the struggle for the common goals of peace and socialism. We are united in the desire to see our planet safe, to see relations between peoples and people freed from inequality and all forms of discrimination, and to see young people's rights reliably guaranteed. The Lenin Komsomol has always placed these issues at the focus of its international activity. The Komsomol bases its approach to international work on the assessments of the international situation heard at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Regarding the basic areas of the Komsomol's international activity, V. Mishin noted that the Komsomol has always perceived relations with the fraternal youth unions in socialist countries as one of the main avenues in this sphere. Considerable experience in bilateral relations has been accumulated here. Specifically, a number of measures have been adopted in recent times aimed at enhancing the role of young people in the implementation of socialist economic integration. A program for the participation of fraternal youth unions from socialist countries in the implementation of long-term scientific, technical, and economic programs within CEMA has been adopted and given the name "Community." Addressing the guests, the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee said that the Lenin Komsomol is profoundly interested in developing cooperation with every one of the organizations represented at the meeting. After all, each new step in this direction enriches us with new experience. The quest for new forms of cooperation with fraternal youth unions from capitalist countries, forms corresponding with the demands of the time, will remain at the center of the Komsomol's attention. The practical activity of the Lenin Komsomol within the international youth movement presupposes close interaction by communist youth unions on key problems of our time and in their joint struggle to uphold the rights and interests of the young generation. The tremendous potential of our cooperation and our unique collective experience must be boldly and creatively utilized by our countries' young Communists in the interests of peace and socialism.

Remaining the main object of political oppression and persecution by right-wing forces, young Communists are waging a selfless struggle to uphold their ideals. The Lenin Komsomol, V. Mishin emphasized, expresses its immutable solidarity with the struggle waged by working youth against the power of capital and for democratic rights and freedoms.

Zagladin Addresses Delegates

PM201738 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 p 3

[P. Vedenyapin and A. Novikov report: "Everyone Needs Peace"]

[Excerpts] The information meeting of communist youth unions from European countries continues in Moscow. Our correspondents asked participants in the meeting to share their impressions from the first days of its work. V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, addressed the participants in the information meeting yesterday. His speech echoed the Communist Party's assessment of the contemporary stage of international relations. He briefed those assembled on the fundamental objectives and avenues of the party's foreign policy strategy in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. A conversation between the participants and Soviet cosmonauts devoted to the peaceful exploration of outer space was also held within the meeting's framework. In the evening of the same day the guests met the capital's creative young people.

PROPOSALS OUTLINED AT SPECIAL IAEA SESSION

LD211513 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 21 TASS -- A special session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency has opened here today. At the session the Soviet delegation outlined details of the Soviet Union's decision to extend to August 6 its moratorium on all nuclear explosions and also conditions for the safe development of atomic power engineering. The session is attended by delegates from the 35 states participating in the board, including B.A. Semenov, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Atomic Energy.

Damage Claims Rejected

AU212026 Vienna Television Service in German 1915 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In Vienna today the IAEA Board of Governors dealt with the consequences of the Chernobyl reactor disaster. The meeting was opened only after a delay of several hours, after the FRG had again withdrawn a draft resolution on concrete safety measures. A vote and thus a confrontation between East and West was thus avoided. Tomorrow the Board of Governors will probably decide on holding a security conference at the beginning of July and a large general nuclear conference in October. Both conferences are to be held in Vienna. Circles of the Soviet delegation let it be known today that the USSR will reject all claims for damages. Blame lies with those authorities that adopted safety measures in their countries even though the internationally provided alarm limits for this had not been reached.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ORGANIZES DIPLOMATS' TOUR OF UKRAINE

LD211914 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 21 TASS -- At the request of heads of diplomatic missions of foreign countries accredited in Moscow, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs organised for them a trip to the Ukraine so that they could familiarise themselves with the course of work to liquidate the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Today the diplomats were received by the chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Aleksandr Lyashko. He acquainted them with the situation at the nuclear power station and told them about what had been done by the republic's party, government and economic bodies to overcome the consequences of the accident, ensure the safety of the population and the normal functioning of the economy in adjoining areas. It was stressed that the evacuation of the population, livestock and equipment from the 30-kilometre zone had been carried out in an organised way and within a short period of time.

The diplomats were also told that people evacuated from the danger zone were being given medical treatment and non-return cash grants. Measures have been taken to provide them with jobs. The children of evacuated families have now finished the school year and are leaving for Young Pioneer and work-and-rest camps in other parts of the Ukraine.

Radiological and laboratory checks are being conducted in all the dispersal zones. More than a hundred decontamination centres have been set up. The radiation state of the environment is being constantly monitored throughout the territory of the republic. The quality of foodstuffs, water in rivers and underground sources is being stringently checked.

Aleksandr Lyashko drew the attention of the ambassadors to the fact that certain circles in the West are circulating inventions and tall tales about the accident, are trying to cast aspersions on the Soviet programme of utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes, to generate mistrust in the USSR and obstruct the talks on the reduction of nuclear arms.

Speaking on behalf of the guests, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the USSR Dimitr Zhulev thanked for the interesting and frank account of the accident at the nuclear power station and the liquidation of its aftermaths.

The diplomats travelled to Makarovskiy district. At the executive committee of the Fasov village soviet they had a talk on how the life of evacuees from the Chernobyl zone is being organised and how they are being provided with jobs. The guests acquinted themselves with the work of the Makarovskiy milk plant and a sanitary-epidemiologic station.

TV Shows Tour

LD212113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 May 86

[Report by correspondent Gluzovaya]

[Text] The heads of diplomatic missions of a number of states accredited in the USSR today visited Kiev:

[Gluzovaya] The diplomats acquainted themselves with the results of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident [avariya] at the Chernobyl AES. [video shows a group of men getting into buses traveling along a road; group of men walking along a road]

The guests visited villages in Makarovskiy Rayon, where more than 6,000 people resettled. In the local soviet of the village of Fasovaya the foreign representatives obtained exhaustive information about the course of the evacuation of people from the dangerous zone; 470 inhabitants from the village of Chepelevka in Chernobylskiy Rayon have resettled here. The families are already working and are getting financial assistance [posobiye] and other necessary material assistance. [video shows indoor meeting at local soviet; plaque on exterior of building showing it to be the Fesovo local soviet building; video then shows guests walking near a large house, three old ladies in headscarves looking on from across a fence]

The diplomats visited the homes of inhabitants and took an interest in community facilities and shopping services. [video shows the group of men talking to local inhabitants; camera shows two little boys coming up to the group from a house]

[Unidentified male] Hello, what is your name?

[Vova] Vova.

[Unidentified male] Vova? [Video shows the boys shaking hands with the men] And you are Serezha, are you not?

[Serezha] Yes.

[Unidentified female] Well how are things for you? Good? [words indistinct]

[Unidentified male] He is telling the truth! [Video shows man pointing to one of the boys; men with cameras in the background during the above chat]

[Gluzovaya] At the medical center the guests were convinced that the environmental radiation is in accordance with the normal background. [video shows outdoor scene at medical center; two men in white clothing talking to the visiting group; closeup of equipment on a table] [Words indistinct]

Milk and all agricultural produce coming in for processing go through three-fold checking. The ambassadors of foreign states learned about this at the Makarovskiy creamery. [video shows the visitors in a group outside a works]

The diplomats were also received by Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Ukraine. [video shows the large group of visitors sitting at tables inside a room, listening; officials including Lyashko -- a row of some seven men -- facing the visitors, seated in a row at a long desk; video then shows Dimitr Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR being interviewed, outdoors]

[Simitr Zhulev in Russian] We know that the Soviet Union has once again come forward with a proposal to extend, and has unilaterally taken on an obligation to continue the moratorium on testing atomic energy to 6 August. I once again want to assure Soviet television viewers that the Bulgarian people took note of, and support with great interest, this great, very humane, Soviet initiative, announced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

[Video shows Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR, being interviewed outdoors]

[Guluzovaya] Tell us, please, does the public of your country react to what has taken place at the Chernobyl AES? [Interpreter in English repeats Gluzovaya's question]

[Nurul Hasan in English with superimposed Russian translation] Our first reaction was sympathy with all the people of the Soviet Union and people living in the area of the Chernobyl AES. Then we once again understood how grave the consequences may be in the event of nuclear conflict, and therefore we particularly highly appraise that position which was laid out in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. And finally we have seen for ourselves that all the necessary measures have been taken here to eliminate the consequences of the accident [avariya]. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA CONSIDERS IMPLICATIONS OF CHERNOBYL

PM211125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Peremptory Demand of the Nuclear Epoch"]

[Text] The decision whether the atom will be peaceful and creative or military and all-destructive depends on people alone. And the issue is being decided right at this very moment.

The choice, it would seem, is obvious. More than 370 reactors are already operating in the world, they are already feeding society's economic organism with energy. And these are only the first steps of the nuclear power industry. Timid steps they may be, but they are steps forward.

Even if we sometimes stumble or have to stop for a while in order to pay tribute to those who marched in the front ranks and lost their lives in the struggle between the intellect and the unknown or in order to draw lessons from bitter, unexpected tragedies so that such tragedies can never repeat themselves anywhere.

The accident at the Chernobyl AES was one such tragedy and it will doubtless become one such lesson to all. It would be premature to make a final judgment on the causes of what has happened. But it is clear even now that, in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, the reliability of equipment, its safety, and the level of discipline, order, and organization assume paramount importance.

The increasing need for a serious strengthening of international cooperation on questions connected with the development of the nuclear power industry is also obvious.

Chernobyl, just like accidents at nuclear power stations in other countries, confirms that these questions concern mankind as a whole. Displaying a complete grasp of this aspect of the problem, the Soviet Government passed on the first reliable information about what had happened to foreign governments as soon as it had received it, and it is continuing to share it with them as the reports come in. At the same time a program of specific measures to contribute to the safe development of peaceful nuclear activity has been drawn up in the USSR and submitted to the international community for consideration.

People in the world as a whole have reacted with sympathy to the disaster which has hit our country; they have shown understanding for the steps taken by the USSR Government in an unusual and complex situation, and have paid their due to the courage of those engaged in the elimination of the consequences of the accident. Many people abroad regard our misfortune as one concerning all mankind, and they view the lesson provided by Chernobyl as a lesson for all countries which link their future with the utilization of atomic energy to meet society's needs.

At the same time one cannot ignore the fact that the leaders of certain NATO countries, and primarily the United States, have in connection with the Chernobyl accident behaved like shameless political speculators seeking to line their pockets from other people's misfortune.

At high-level instigation [s podachi verkhov] a dishonorable anti-Soviet campaign has been launched in the West, based on the most unscrupulous lies and shameless fabrications. Attempts have been made to exploit our misfortune as a pretext to slander the Soviet Union, to discredit its foreign policy, and to undermine the broadening impact of our proposals for ending nuclear tests and eliminating nuclear weapons. Hopes of drowning the mounting criticism of the U.S. militarist course in the world arena in a flood of lies were equally popular among the initiators of this unscrupulous venture.

This campaign reached its apogee in Tokyo, at the meeting of the leaders of the capitalist world's seven leading states. Not a word was said at this meeting about the main issue -- the necessity to end the arms race and to deliver the world from the nuclear threat. The "Seven" failed to respond with even a word to the Soviet peace initiatives. Instead they put a lot of effort into accusing the Soviet Union of allegedly "withholding" from the West information about the accident.

And all this happened in Japan. In Japan, where four accidents have occurred at different nuclear power stations over the past 10 years of which the power stations' management not only failed to notify neighboring countries' governments but did not even tell the population of adjacent Japanese villages and cities. In Japan, on which in August 1945 atomic death was dropped deliberately, I repeat, deliberately, without any warning to the islanders about the fate in store for them.

In Japan, where the atomic bomb killed between 150,000-320,000 people within a matter of seconds -- the exact figure is still not known since the government of that country has never found time to officially establish the scale of the tragedy. In Japan, where -- and this was after the war -- the U.S. occupation forces imposed a ban on all information about the atomic bombings, thus condemning tens upon tens of thousands more Japanese who had been subjected to atomic radiation without knowing it to an early death or years of suffering without medical attention. In Japan, where not until 12 years after the U.S. bombings did the survivors begin to receive at least some kind of material assistance, and by no means all of them...

How, if not as dishonest hypocrisy, can you describe the complaints about "inadequate Soviet information" which rang out from Japan? What, apart from an attempt to make people forget Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is the anti-Soviet ballyhoo about the Chernobyl accident! Futile efforts! Hiroshima and Nagasaki were and will remain crimes perpetrated by people who deliberately worked toward the mass annihilation of people, crimes to which the statute of limitations does not apply. And is it not the obvious unwillingness to finally tackle in earnest the elimination of nuclear death from our planet which is fraught with a readiness to "run the risk" of repeating the past, this time on a planetary scale?

Back in 1945, when making the decision on the "Hiroshima experiment," people in the White House were clearly aware of their impunity. However, time does not stand still. The nuclear epoch has entered its 5th decade and is confronting the political leadership of all countries with tasks that are quite different from those with which Washington and its closest allies would like to get away with today. "The nuclear age," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in his 14 May address on Soviet television, "categorically demands a new approach to international relations, the pooling of efforts of states with different social systems for the sake of ending the deadly arms race and radically improving the political climate in the world." The nuclear epoch, by virtue of all its realities, dictates the need to redouble, to increase tenfold, the struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons and the establishment of reliable international cooperation in the utilization of the peaceful atom.

The Soviet Union is responding to this urgent command with its entire foreign policy course, elaborated and approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, and with each of its peace initiatives individually. In pursuit of this course, our country has adopted the decision to again extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 6 August, that is, the date when more than 40 years ago the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Following this course, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has reaffirmed his offer to the U.S. President to meet him without delay in any European capital or in Hiroshima in order to reach agreement on a nuclear test ban.

This is our response to the demands of the epoch. We are incapable of another response. This is because we do not see ourselves as separate from mankind and we regard the peoples' demand "No more Hiroshimas!" which is ringing out ever more loudly throughout the world as our own, Soviet demand.

PRAVDA VIEWS NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY ISSUES

PM210931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 4

[B. Alekseyev article: "Reducing the Danger to a Minimum"]

[Text] Mankind's history has never known a scientific event with more significant consequences than the emergence in the world of the atom and the mastery of its energy. The scientific and technical revolution that we are now living through is largely based on atomic science and technology.

One of the foundations of scientific and technical progress is the availability of energy to society, and this requires the large-scale development of the nuclear power industry. It began with the startup of the first AES in history in our country on 27 June 1954. Today some 370 energy reactors of various types are in operation in various states. It is estimated that by the year 2000 nuclear power will provide some 20 percent of the electricity produced in the world, and in some countries the proportion will be considerably higher.

But at the same time new concerns arise -- about the safety of AES' for the population and about preventing the pollution of the environment with the radioactive products of fission. More than 30 years' experience of the use of nuclear power demonstrates its viability and safety. Scientists and designers continue to work on further improving this viability and safety. However, when any new and complicated technology is used, nobody can speak of absolute reliability and safety. Man has to pay for technical progress, but he cannot stop it.

In 1947 in Texas City (United States) there was an explosion of ammonium nitrate. There were 576 deaths, and another 2,000 people were seriously injured. In 1979 in Missisauga, near Toronto (Canada), a train crashed while carrying liquid fuel, petrochemicals, and chlorine, as a result of which some 250,000 people were evacuated from the affected zone. However, even under the influence of such large-scale accidents, nobody thinks of renouncing the use of chemical products or railroads.

The normal reaction to such instances is not schadenfreude, but a desire to clarify the causes and elaborate and adopt measures to prevent them in the future.

Unfortunately, certain circles in the United States and a number of its NATO allies decided to use the accident that took place at the fourth unit at the Chernobyl AES for quite different and frankly, politically unscrupulous purposes.

People in Washington undoubtedly understand the inevitability of technical progress, the need for nuclear power, and the probability of accidents. They also understand that objective information about the accident will serve to increase the safety of the nuclear power industry in their country, too. Nonetheless the politicians who are in power in the United States believe that in their attempts to harm the USSR and its allies, any method is good.

It is well known, for instance, that the Soviet Union gives assistance to the socialist countries in the creation of a nuclear power industry and aid to other friendly countries in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. Now certain American political circles, with the help of the mass information (or rather, disinformation) media, are trying to sow doubt as to the competence of soviet specialists and the reliability of Soviet equipment. Considerable propaganda efforts were also expended on attempting to divert the attention of the participants in the public movement for a nuclear weapon test ban and nuclear disarmament to the Soviet Union's alleged lack of attention to questions of the safety of the nuclear power industry and to distract people from comparing the consequences of the accident with what will happen if a nuclear war breaks out.

At the same time a campaign was also launched on the subject of the alleged "lack of promptitude" and "inadequacy" of the information made available by our country about the accident. The fact that it takes time to obtain such information was deliberately ignored.

While verbally displaying concern for people, in practice the U.S. Administration hampers international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear safety. Thus, for instance, Harold Lewis, a member of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, an advisory body under the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, stated that approximately 2 months ago he unofficially invited Soviet scientists to an international conference that he was organizing on nuclear safety problems. The Soviet scientists accepted, but the commission said "no."

Those circles in the United States which are involved in the nuclear power industry also considered it advantageous to exaggerate the scale of the Chernobyl AES accident. They hope in this way to be able to distract attention from the accidents at American AES's, which have become numerous recently and which are caused by equipment defects, insufficiently skilled personnel, and disregard for safety measures.

As recently as 4 May the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission published a report listing the 12 most serious accidents that occurred at American nuclear installations last year. It is a question of the most diverse cases -- from a failure of the cooling system at the Davis-Besse AES on 9 June 1985, where matters all but reached the point of a meltdown of the fuel elements, to the premature attainment of criticality during the start-up of the Zimmer Plant AES on 28 February 1985.

Edward Markey, chairman of the House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee's Energy Conservation Subcommittee, at whose request the above report was prepared, noted that "last year was the most unsuccessful from the viewpoint of safety at American atomic industry facilities since the 1979 disaster at Three Mile Island. The number and gravity of the incidents that took place last year is too great to be viewed calmly."

Some people in the United States clearly want other accidents to be forgotten too. Here are some of the most serious of them:

On 24 June 1959 -- a meltdown of part of the fuel elements as a result of the failure of the cooling system at an experimental power reactor at Santa Susana, California.

On 3 January 1961 -- a steam explosion at an experimental reactor near Idaho Falls, Idaho. Three people died.

On 5 October 1966 -- a partial meltdown of the core as a result of the failure of the cooling system at the Enrico Fermi reactor not far from Detroit.

On 19 November 1971 -- nearly 200,000 liters of water contaminated with radioactive substances overflowed from the waste reservoir at a reactor in Monticello, Minnesota, and seeped into the Mississippi River.

On 28 March 1979 -- a partial meltdown of the core because of a leak of coolant at the Three Mile Island reactor.

On 7 August 1979 -- about 1,000 people received a radiation dose five times higher than the norm as a result of the discharge of highly enriched uranium from a fuel production plant near Erwin, Tennessee.

On 25 January 1982 -- as a result of the rupture of a steam generator pipe at the Ginna reactor near Rochester, there was a discharge of radioactive steam into the atmosphere.

Those who are opposed to the development of nuclear power at all also have an interest in exaggerating the scale of the Chernobyl AES accident and its consequences. This means, first and foremost, the mighty oil monopolies, which hope that frightened Americans will protest against the building of AES's, calling for thermal power stations using oil and gas, which will enable these monopolies to compensate for their major losses because of falling oil prices.

Despite all this, people in our country will not, of course, forget that citizens of many Western countries, including Americans, after soberly evaluating what happened, have not only expressed sympathy with Soviet people, but have condemned the anti-Soviet campaign launched in the United States.

The Soviet Union, one of the initiators of the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has always supported its activity and participated actively in its work, in particular in the nuclear safety field. Immediately after the accident, IAEA representatives, headed by Director General H. Blix, were invited to the USSR. They were given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the state of affairs at the AES and the measures being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. They made their objective assessment of the state of affairs known to the world community.

Chernobyl has demonstrated the need for further efforts to create an international regime for the safe development of nuclear power. Speaking on Soviet television on 14 May, M.S. Gorbachev put forward a package of concrete proposals on this problem that accord with the interests of all mankind. Our country advocates the setting up of a system of prompt notification and provision of information in the event of accidents or failures at AES's, especially when this is accompanied by an escape of radiation. The Soviet Union is in favor of establishing international machinery on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis with a view to the speediest provision of mutual assistance when dangerous situations arise; in favor of a high-level special international conference in Vienna under IAEA auspices to discuss this whole range of questions; and in favor of more active involvement in measures to ensure the safe development of peaceful nuclear activity on the part of the United Nations and its specialized institutions such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Environment Program (UNEP).

It must not be forgotten, however, that alongside the problem of the peaceful atom there is the more terrible problem of the military atom, and the nuclear arsenals that already exist hold a danger of far more terrible disasters than what happened at Chernobyl. In view of all the circumstances associated with the security both of our people and of all mankind, the Soviet Union has announced the extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, calling on the United States also to ban such explosions. In this connection, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee reiterated the proposal made earlier to the U.S. President to hold a meeting in order to agree on a mutual ban on nuclear tests. An agreement on this score would be a significant step along the path of eliminating the nuclear threat.

RESULTS OF AAPSO COUNCIL MEETING REVIEWED

PM211340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada commentary: "Main Avenues"]

[Text] The 14th AAPSO Council session has been held in Moscow. Delegations of solidarity committees from African, Asian, and Latin American countries and socialist states, emissaries from progressive organizations in Western Europe and North America, and representatives of various political parties and international governmental and nongovernmental organizations took part in the work of this major forum.

The latest session was a major landmark for the international solidarity movement. It had become necessary to convene it because international tension had reached an extraordinary pitch through the fault of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism. Proceeding from hegemonist schemes and frightened by the rapid change in the correlation of forces in favor of national liberation, progress, and socialism, U.S. ruling circles and their allies are stepping up their militarist preparations to an unprecedented level and carrying out aggressive onslaughts, which threaten the peoples' freedom and independence, peace, and life on earth itself. This dangerous situation also dictated the desire of the solidarity movement's participants to meet to discuss the most important problems of the day and outline a concrete action program.

The exchange of opinions at the session and the documents that it adopted show that AAPSO considers its paramount task to be the struggle to avert the nuclear threat and achieve disarmament and the need to involve the broadest strata of the population of Asia and Africa and of other continents in even more vigorous actions in this sphere. This means ensuring the steady development of mass antiwar actions and their indissoluble link with the struggle against all forms of imperialist diktat, particularly the policy of "neoglobalism" and state terrorism, and for the consolidation of the developing countries' political and economic independence. In other words, AAPSO is pursuing a strategic goal -- to work with other detachments of the world's democratic public to promote the merging of the antiwar and anti-imperialist movements in a single mighty stream.

The common goals of the socialist world and the national liberation forces found clear expression at the forum. The session participants stressed the need to continue strengthening this combat alliance and noted the historic importance of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which confirmed with new force the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course and its position of invariable support for the struggling peoples. The final documents fervently approve the Soviet Union's concept of all-embracing international security and the Soviet Government's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

The distinguishing feature of the solidarity movement, created almost 30 years ago, has always been its orientation toward defending the African and Asian peoples' vital interests and toward the main avenues of the struggle against imperialism. This was reaffirmed by the AAPSO forum in Moscow.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM200805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Tomas Kolesnichenko: "International Review"]

[Text] "The Tolling of the Bell" No one, of course, ever dreamed that the name of a small Ukrainian city would become widely known and become part of history. But unexpected things sometimes happen in life. This was the first time we actually came face to face with the terrible force of nuclear energy out of control. And the word "Chernobyl" is today being pronounced in many languages of the world. The pronunciation is the same, yet it sounds different...

From the international angle, the accident at the Chernobyl AES became a kind of touchstone of the political morality of our time. It once again revealed two different approaches, two different lines of conduct in the international arena. No radioactive fallout can match the fallout of anti-Soviet lies and slander in the ether and on the pages of the Western press that we have witnessed in the past few weeks. The greatest zeal was displayed in the United States and in the FRG.

The question arises: Why? Why did the selfsame politicians who try to pose as champions of "human rights" and humanism stoop to base speculation, trying to make capital out of human tragedy by launching a malicious and utterly immoral campaign? The answer to this question was provided in M.S. Gorbachev's address on Soviet television. "They needed," he said, "a pretext that could be used to try to discredit the Soviet Union and its foreign policy and weaken the impact of the Soviet proposals to end nuclear tests and eliminate nuclear weapons, and simultaneously to counter the growing criticism of U.S. conduct in the international arena and of its militarist course." This is why "reliable facts" were circulated about "thousands of people" having allegedly perished in the Chernobyl accident, people whom "there is no one to bury," about "Kiev, the deserted city," and other unlikely stories. But lies, as we know, will not get you very far. And now even the foreign news media themselves are backtracking (especially after the visit to Kiev and the Chernobyl area by Western journalists) and are virtually acknowledging the failure of the anti-Soviet campaign. Furthermore, attention is being focused on precisely those people who maliciously tried to exploit the Chernobyl accident to their advantage. Both the U.S. and the world press are writing more and more about nuclear incidents in the United States.

More and more facts are being revealed about attempts to suppress information about dangerous accidents at U.S. nuclear power plants and the Pentagon's criminally negligent handling of nuclear weapons. A few days ago, the AP news agency reported for instance that around 250,000 servicemen and 150,000 civilians were subjected to various degrees of radiation in the United States. Many of them, the agency writes, developed diseases such as bone-marrow cancer, leukemia, and diabetes.

The scandal, which broke out in recent days in the United States concerning the construction of additional bomb shelters, is quite illustrative in this respect. In an attempt to cause mass hysteria along the lines of the "cold war" of the fifties, the authorities tried, using "Chernobyl" as a pretext, to push through a decision on the construction of additional shelters. As was stated in the documents of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), "The shelters would enable the local authorities to survive the period following an attack." To make the idea more attractive, it was announced that the shelters would also "protect" documents on land tenure. Thus, those who survive a nuclear war will be able to "retain and prove their right to property" -- what is left of it, that is. This is precisely how S. Speck, deputy director of FEMA, put it. However, not even his concern for the "sacred" right to private property was able to help him.

The ploy of the shelters was torn to shreds on Capitol Hill and in the press where it was described as "unrealistic to the point of being ridiculous," and as "potentially dangerous."

The "cold war" syndrome, the way of political thinking aimed at confrontation rather than cooperation, was also more than obvious at the meeting of the leaders of the "Seven" in Tokyo, in the attempts of the United States and its allies to use the Chernobyl accident to erect new obstacles in the path of the development and deepening of the East-West dialogue, a dialogue that is already proceeding with difficulty. People in the White House categorically deny all this. They claim that they had nothing to do with it, that they did not launch the anti-Soviet campaign, and in general that they have been "misunderstood." Not at all. They were understood correctly, and not only in our country. International agencies noted immediately that, in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster, Washington hardened its stance at the Geneva talks, trying, incomprehensibly, on the pretext of "lack of information from Moscow," to link what happened at the Chernobyl AES with the "problem of the verification" [kontrol] of a ban on nuclear tests. And what can you make of the remarks made by P. Nitze a few days ago at a panel session of directors of major companies? The accident, he said, will "force the Russians to backtrack and to pause (?!). And in the longer term this will impart a positive impetus to...serious talks." It is difficult to say whether this phrase contains more cynicism or more hypocrisy.

The campaign to abandon compliance with the SALT II treaty and to simultaneously build up U.S. nuclear arsenals, which has currently been launched by Washington on the wave of "distrust in the USSR," is in the same league. In short, this is an attempt to prove to the world in general that talks, not to mention agreements, with the USSR are impossible, thus giving the go-ahead to further military preparations. As France's L'HUMANITE rightly noted a few days ago, "The aim of the propaganda campaign launched in the West around the so-called 'nuclear threat' from the East is to divert attention from the entirely real threat hanging over mankind, the threat presented by the monstrous nuclear arms race which is being escalated by Washington." And it is not surprising that while expressing hypocritical concern at the radioactive fallout discovered in rainwater near Albany, New York, (it was measured at 1,000 times lower than the danger level), Washingtonians are simultaneously preparing new nuclear test sites on Kwajalein Island. This is near the islands where, as a result of a U.S. hydrogen bomb explosion on Bikini atoll in 1954, the population still suffers from radiation sickness. They are now planning to test "star wars" program "strike elements" there and are building up stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons.

In kicking up the fuss over Chernobyl, certain Western politicians also pursued the specific aim of sowing distrust of and suspicion toward the socialist countries. It was a deliberate perfidious plan to inflict as much damage as possible on the economies of these countries and to undermine their foreign trade markets. This is precisely how the decision of the EEC to suspend imports of vegetables and fruits from a number of socialist countries should be interpreted, as if radiation -- if it existed -- spread according to political or class principles. People within the EEC are perfectly aware that there is no real danger of radioactive contamination of the products, that this is a fabrication. However, with Washington's doing, the option of political and economic discrimination has won the upper hand.

This is also the explanation for the "recommendations" urging tourists to avoid the European socialist countries to "safeguard their health" -- it will be much better if they spend their money in French or Italian resorts rather than in Hungary or Yugoslavia. Now people in the EEC are beginning to understand, as it were, that trade is not a one-way street and that any "embargo" could boomerang. Certain restrictions have been lifted. People are advised to wash vegetables and fruit carefully before consumption. In the interests of hygiene, a careful washing of hands might also be advisable. Consciences are much more difficult to wash. Especially when it is a

question of speculating on people's misfortune, of pleading "health considerations" when what you are doing is trying to line your pockets as much as possible.

The Soviet reaction to the Chernobyl tragedy was quite different. We understand that this is another tolling of the bell, another terrible warning of the incalculable danger to mankind inherent in the uncontrolled atom. This has confirmed with utmost clarity the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, a ban on nuclear tests, and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

In light of the problems presented by the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the Soviet Union has advanced an extensive program for strengthening cooperation between all states engaged in nuclear power generation and has proposed measures to ensure the safe development of nuclear activities for peaceful purposes. This is extremely important. But the main problem remains -- the atom used for military purposes. It is this problem that is fraught with possibilities of nuclear catastrophe. In these circumstances the decision of the Soviet Government to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests through 6 August assumes a historic importance. On this day, when more than 4 decades ago the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, a year will have elapsed since the introduction of the Soviet moratorium.

The U.S. Administration has had enough time to join the Soviet initiative. However, it has not heeded the voice of reason in the past, demonstratively rejecting the opportunity to end nuclear explosions once and for all. Now a unique chance presents itself. Judging by international reactions, the wave of mass approval for the new Soviet initiative is rising throughout the planet. Politicians and public figures, people of different persuasions are calling on the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear tests.

How will Washington react? Regarding the Chernobyl accident, concern for people's lives and health was expressed more loudly there than anywhere else. Now the U.S. leaders have a real opportunity to back up their words with real deeds. After all, the nuclear arsenals and nuclear tests are fraught with catastrophes thousands upon thousands of times worse than the Chernobyl disaster. This is what the bell tolling throughout the planet reminds us of. And it is tolling for all, including the United States.

Familiar Scenario

The situations in the Mediterranean and the Near East have again deteriorated sharply. This time the target of direct threats is Syria. The scenario resembles, to the last letter, the scenario that was drawn up in Washington in preparation for the attack on Libya. To begin with, veiled hints about Syria's complicity in "international terrorism" appear in the press, followed by "leaks" from "top secret" sources claiming that "precise information" has come to light... Well, and since this is the case, it is being said that it is necessary "to teach Syria a lesson." However, there are also new elements in this familiar scenario. It seems that Israel is to act as the "strike force" on this occasion, while the United States reserves for itself the position of providing military and political cover for the aggression. However, direct intervention by Washington and its NATO allies is not ruled out. This is borne out not only by Reagan's well-known statement about the possibility of military operations against Syria and Iran, but also the new NATO countries' maneuvers currently underway in the Mediterranean under the code name "Deterrent Force 1986." Taking part are the United States, Britain, Italy, and Turkey.

The objectives set by the organizers of the anti-Syrian campaign are very close to those pursued during the attack on Libya. Above all, the aim is to change the leadership of the country and to undermine its political structure. Thus, a few days ago, Peres, the Israeli prime minister, repeated almost word-for-word with reference to

H. al-Asad, the claims made against M. al-Qadhdhafi in Washington. "While H. al-Asad is president of Syria, talks with this country are impossible." He repeated the same "arguments" used to its shame by the United States in its attempt to justify the aggression, saying: "Israel is being threatened," "Syria is building up its forces," and so forth. It is beyond question that, if Israel decides to go to war against Syria, it will claim that it was exercising its "right to self-defense."

The similarity of the "Libyan" and the "Syrian" scenarios is no accident. It may be assumed that the pattern was elaborated and approved at the closed sessions of the "Seven" in Tokyo, rather than anywhere else. Thus another sinister aspect of the recent meeting between the U.S. President and his closest allies is revealed. Behind the screen of the struggle against "international terrorism," joint actions were formulated in Tokyo against regimes that are unacceptable to Washington and its allies and roles were allocated among the participants in this real plot against the Near East states. So, for instance, besides Israel, the role of a ringleader in the anti-Syrian campaign has been assigned to London, from where the harshest statements against Damascus currently ring out. On the one hand, this enables Washington to stay on the sidelines and thus avoid another explosion of outrage on the part of the Arabs and other peoples. On the other hand, Britain, gripped by nostalgia for its colonial past, gets a direct stake in possible Near East dividends.

The fuss around Syria is very dangerous and fraught with possibilities of a new explosion in the Near East. Frankly speaking, this is precisely the aim of the intrigues against Damascus. "Questions of an Israeli attack are now being discussed in light of the possibility of a new war in the Near East," the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes. The entire responsibility for possible consequences falls on the imperialist circles of the West and Israel.

And so, Syria is under the threat of aggression. The propaganda stigma of its complicity in "international terrorism" (especially against the backdrop of Israel's policy of brigandage), only serves to highlight the cynicism and perfidy of those who themselves have elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy. In reality it is a question of yet another attempt to strike against the Arab peoples. Furthermore, all aspects of "neoglobalism" are brought into play and its infrastructure has been expanded. Along with Washington and Israel, NATO allies are now being involved in the plans for aggression.

The united imperialist front must be countered with a united front of Arab peoples, with their unity. This idea was the dominant note echoed in many of the speeches at the 16th session of the AAPSO Council, which has just ended in Moscow.

And this applies to all developing countries. The Appeal to the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the World's Democratic Public, adopted at the session, emphasizes that "U.S. imperialism is trying to launch a massive counteroffensive against the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America under the banner of 'neoglobalism' and to nullify the historic gains of the national liberation struggle, and is seeking to establish its supremacy over continents and oceans, over the whole world." These dangerous plots and plans must be firmly rebuffed.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD162229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 16 May 86

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Pavel Kasparov, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator, with Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, deputy general director of TASS; Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Political Observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio; and Boris Andrianov and Sergey Pravdin, who are not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] Hello, esteemed comrades: Of course, I want to begin today's broadcast with replies to the numerous letters from you that have been arriving in recent days not only at our editorial office but also at the television station, the Central Committee of our party, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers in connection with the events around the accident at the Chernobyl AES. These letters express sympathy and support for those who were afflicted as well as angry indignation at the dirty propaganda campaign unleashed about this in certain NATO countries and, first and foremost, in the United States of America. On 14 May we all listened with great attention to the address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television. The text or detailed accounts of it were published not only by papers in the Soviet Union but also by virtually all the world's leading papers. Commentaries in the mass information media are stressing in particular that our country has once again called on the United States of America to measure, with all responsibility, the degree of danger hanging over mankind in the nuclear era, to listen to the opinion of the world community, and to show by actions its concern for the lives and health of people. I invite Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, deputy general director of TASS, who is here in the studio now, to continue this idea. Over to you Gennadiy Arkadiyevich:

[Shishkin] Thank you. People of goodwill throughout the world listened to and read the address by Sergey Mikhailovich Gorbachev on Soviet television with very deep attention and sympathy. As many objective observers are justly noting, millions of peoples responded with all their hearts to the Soviet leader's words that, for all of us, the Chernobyl tragedy is another tolling of the bell, another terrible warning that the nuclear era requires new political thinking and a new policy. However tragic the accident at the Chernobyl AES was in itself and however grave its consequences, it illuminated for all honest and unprejudiced people in inalterable truth that, with all the contradictions, differences and difficulties that are tearing the world apart, mankind needs cooperation not only in order to live normally, but also in order simply to survive. The numerous responses to the address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, show that people throughout the world expect precisely this from their governments.

Many public and political figures and statesmen decisively condemn the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign that has been unleashed in the United States and certain NATO countries. What has been said and written in recent days by professional advisers cannot be described as anything other than a pack of the most shameless and malevolent lies.

This essentially amoral campaign has also enjoyed the official support of Washington. How else can one evaluate the fact that the U.S. President has ordered a special inter-departmental group to be created and a Cabinet session to be held in order -- as was officially announced -- to consider questions connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. I wonder why the U.S. President did not arrange any investigation concerning the U.S. Air Force bombing of residential neighborhoods in Libya, as a result of which old men, women, and children died. Or why, say, did the conference in Tokyo of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries not discuss the regular accidents with the U.S. spaceships and rockets with human victims, but the incident at a Soviet AES? For, if it had come to that, it is precisely the members of the seven who are participants in the U.S. star wars program, which, according to the

plans of its authors, must be based on fail-safe, completely automatic technology. Also, they are intending to risk not the lives of individual people but the fate of our whole planet.

In fact, the United States has recently committed such a number of provocative acts that it has even drawn the censure of some of its allies. These are the barbaric bombings of Libya, the illegal acts against Nicaragua and Angola, its refusal to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions, and the negative reaction to other Soviet peace initiatives. All of this has been taking place against the background of an image being clearly formed in the eyes of the world public of the Soviet Union as a country that honestly and steadfastly defends peace and is increasing its international authority. In the accident at the Chernobyl AES, Washington saw a long-awaited pretext to unleash an anti-Soviet campaign, to cast a shadow on the authority of the Soviet Union, to sow panic among the people of Europe and thereby to distract and divert public attention.

With precisely this aim, it began to lay the main emphasis of its anti-Soviet campaign on the premise that the Russians cannot be trusted. The system of pseudo-arguments that was promoted in order to do this was simple to a primitive degree: As the Soviet Union did not immediately report the reasons, the scale, and the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, none of its proposals could be believed nor could one even hold talks with it or, even more so, conclude agreements. It was precisely this that they shouted from the rooftops day in and day out from morning to night. Scientific terms that confuse unsophisticated people were put in motion. Shameless manipulation was begun of the most powerful human emotions -- the sense of self-preservation, fear for one's children, the terror of the invisible threat. Setting the tone for the propaganda campaign hostile to us, President Reagan depicted, for example, the Soviet Union as a closed society and the United States as an open one where, allegedly, everything becomes the subject of publicity [glasnost], although it has now become known that many accidents in the United States are hushed up.

The organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign, as is now clearly evident, miscalculated. They did not manage to set widescale public opinion in the West against the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the courage and calm of our people, the new constructive initiatives of our country, and the Chernobyl tragedy itself are leading people to an even deeper understanding of the fact that the world is faced with one choice: either peaceful coexistence or nonexistence. The accident at Chernobyl has once again illuminated what a yawning abyss there would be if nuclear war broke out upon mankind, for the nuclear arsenals that have been accumulated conceal thousands upon thousands of catastrophes far more terrible than that at Chernobyl. Precisely for this reason the numerous responses now coming in to the address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev very enthusiastically support his statements that the nuclear age authoritatively demands a fresh approach to international relations, the uniting of efforts of states with different social systems in the name of preventing a disastrous arms race and a radical improvement in the world political climate. Then wide horizons will become clear for fruitful cooperation among all countries and peoples. All people on earth stand to gain from this.

[Kasparov] We continue answering your questions. Comrades Ryabushin from the town of Nizhin, Cernigov Oblast; Kurkin from Minusinnsk; Vasilyeva from Karachayevsk in the Stavropol Kray, as well as others, note in their letters to us that recently Tel Aviv and Washington have unleashed a massive campaign of threats against Arab countries, and in particular, against Syria. What is behind that campaign? I ask Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Political Observer for central TV and the All-Union Radio to answer your question. He recently returned from Damascus. Here is Farid Mustafyevich:

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Thank you. You see, President Nasir used to call Syria the heart of the Arab nation some time ago. In the Middle East, seething with rapid developments, the Syrian Arab Republic is of special prominence. It was the first country in the

Middle East to raise the torch of freedom. Syria is right in the center of the Middle East crisis. During the last 30 years, it has repeatedly been subjected to Israeli armed interventions.

Today, Israeli guns and missiles, sited on the occupied Golan Heights and in southern Lebanon, are aimed at Damascus. Military threats against Syria are constantly made in Tel Aviv and Washington. Any redeployment of Syrian air defense means within their national territory causes a hysterical reaction in Tel Aviv. Why? Syria has become a stumbling block for the aggressive policies of Israel and U.S. imperialist designs in the Middle East. It consistently defends the national interests and legitimate rights of Arab peoples and comes out resolutely against separatist dealings with imperialists. The Palestinian, Lebanese, and other Arab patriots are backed by Damascus in their difficult struggle for the right to life, peace, and freedom. Washington and Tel Aviv accuse Syria of aiding terrorists. They are unsuccessfully trying to trace the Syrian hand both in staging the explosion in a West Berlin disco and in the attempt to blow up an Israeli jet in London. At the same time, U.S. and Israeli politicians deliberately neglect the repeated assurances of the Syrian authorities that they condemn terrorist acts directed against helpless civilians, to say nothing of their involvement in them.

When, under the pretext of fighting international terrorism, the U.S. military attacked Libya, the shock wave of the U.S. bombing of Libyan towns and settlements immediately reached the Syrian capital as well. Its inhabitants felt, in a way, the scorching breath of an imperialist aggression. I was staying in Damascus at that time. In the president's palace, at the sittings of the Syrian Government, in the editorial offices of local newspapers, radio, and television, the dangerous developments in the Middle East were discussed. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was constantly in touch with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Both Arab countries are linked by close ties in the joint struggle against the aggressive actions of Washington and Tel Aviv. The official statement by the Syrian Government stressed that the U.S. attack against Libya had far-reaching objectives. The Reagan administration, having thrown away all sorts of guises, is attempting to establish U.S. hegemony in the Arab world, to trample upon independence and sovereignty of its peoples, to exacerbate the situation in the Mediterranean basin, and to hinder a just settlement of the Middle Eastern conflict through the force of arms.

I had a conversation with Mustafa Talas, the Syrian minister of defense, in Damascus. He said to me: When issuing the order to bomb Lybian towns, the head of the White House maintained that what was involved was ostensibly suppressing seats of terrorism. In reality, Washington and Israel, its strategic ally, armed themselves with weapons of state terrorism in the struggle against the national liberation movement of Arab peoples.

The demarcation line has divided the free and occupied parts of the Golan Heights. We saw Israeli radar dishes on the hills. The instruments of war are hidden underground for the time being. Through its appropriation of a part of the Golan Heights, Tel Aviv has turned them into a springboard for aggression against Syria. Israeli armored units and missile subunits have been transferred there and occupy positions along the dividing line with Syrian troops. These provocative actions are aimed at intimidating Syria, at making it abandon the measures to strengthen its defense capability, particularly, the air defense system. Israel is blackmailing Damascus with the threat of new aggression. Tel Aviv regards the Golan Heights, which it seized from Syria, as its own territory. Thirty paramilitary settlements have been set up there over the years of the Israeli occupation. Israeli settlers, having entrenched themselves behind barbed wire, are plowing the land that does not belong to them a mere 500 meters away from the Syrian positions. The local Arab population has been living under a repressive occupational regime for almost 20 years. When Washington unleashed an aggression against Libya, Tel Aviv started to increase tension at the Syrian border.

The campaign of threats against Damascus intensified immediately after the Tokyo summit of leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries, where the Reagan administration managed to impose its own concept of struggle against the so-called international terrorism on its Western partners. London, which three Syrian Embassy officials who were accused of involvement in the attempt to bomb an Israeli passenger jet in London on 17 April, has also joined in the anti-Syrian campaign of the United States and Israel. Western capitals started talking about preparations for an Israeli armed operation against Syria. The Parisian newspaper LE MONDE publishes a report according to which Israeli Defense Minister Rabin, who recently visited the United States, briefed the Washington leaders on preparations for an armed attack against Syria. "Damascus in the sights" -- such are the slogans used by the Western press for whipping up the anti-Syrian campaign. During my recent meeting with Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, I asked him: Recently Israel has been raising tension on the Golan Heights, threatening Syria with aggressive actions. What is behind that, Mr President? Here is what he said in reply. Please play the recording.

[Brief Al-Asad recording fading into Seyful-Mulyukov's paraphrasing] In the framework of its bellicose policy, Hafiz al-Asad said, Israel is seeking to intimidate Syria even before it unleashes an aggression, to shake our will and firmness. We think, or let us rather say, believe that this is a prelude to an armed aggression against Syria. The Syrian people, however, the president stressed, are not afraid of the U.S. and Israeli threats and are taking measures for strengthening their defense capabilities. Syria is backed in that by the firmness of its people, by the strength of the Arab and world liberation movements, by its friends in the world and primarily, by the Soviet Union. The Syrian people, Hafiz al-Asad said in conclusion, are looking ahead to the future with confidence and optimism. All peace-loving forces of the planet are on the side of Syria.

ACADEMICIANS DISCUSS REACTION TO CHERNOBYL ON 'TOP PRIORITY'

LD1912221 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 May 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov with Professors Radiomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov from the United States of America and Canada Institute]

[Excerpts] [Kuznetsov] The topic for today is the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident. At present there are intensive clean-up operations and rigorous decontamination of the area is under way. The worst of the accident is over, but there can be no room for complacency, and I would like one of you to sum up what you feel about it. Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] There is a very important side of that story which I would call a political morality. By the way, I like it very much in the speech of our leader on TV, he used that very, very, very, quite a number of times, political moral, really. [sentence as heard] What is the political moral of all that? You may look at that accident from many angles, you know -- human, technical. But there is another angle, what we call political moral. How you use it? For what you use? You use to learn a lesson. To learn a lesson how to make it that that never happens again, or you use that tragedy, that human (?losses), human blood, human cry just to pin down your adversary once again, to use this opportunity to put your adversary into tight corner and to say look, look at them.

First of all, you are very (grateful) that this happened to your adversary; and number two you are using every possible means to pinpoint, to point out once again no you cannot deal with them, they are not reliable, they are source of the main danger.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, I understand. You are talking about some political lessons that should be drawn from the accident?

[Bogdanov] Not only that, I am talking about political moral, political moral, and I mean that if somebody over there can afford to use the tragedy for this mean, mean purpose, then I am sorry I am putting a question to you, to my friend Sergey, with whom we are dealing to? That's my problem.

[Kuznetsov] This is one side of the story, this is one way the accident was covered in the West; but at the same time we know that help has come from abroad, we know that the accident has not only united people in this country but has drawn assistance, has caused many feelings of sympathy from other nations, officials, individuals. We know that there are American professors like Robert Gale, there was a press conference with him and Armand Hammer, who helped a lot in organizing assistance to the Soviet Union, and there is nothing but heartfelt thanks from us due to them for what they have done; and this shows that relations between our two countries can be good, normal, and cooperative. And in that sense, my question is to you Dr Plekhanov, do you also have kind of mixed feelings about the reaction and response in the West about what happened at Chernobyl?

[Plekhanov] Well I think there were basically two reactions, or rather three reactions. The first reaction was summed up by Dr Bogdanov, and I was also struck by the way those people in the West, especially in the United States, who are dead set against any nuclear disarmament, seized upon this accident as a means to increase distrust, hostility toward the Soviet Union, and preclude movement toward nuclear disarmament. At the other pole of the reaction scale there was very genuine human concern and desire to help us in this difficult situation and the way people like Dr Robert Gale came to our aid in this difficult moment will of course be always remembered.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, and Professor Terasaki?

[Plekhanov] Professor Terasaki also, many other people; there were lots of people in the United States, in Britain, in Sweden, and other countries who offered their bone marrow for transplant operations; they were sending their names, they were offering their bone marrow, and that was also very, very moving. And I think that there were a lot of people who reacted to the situation in normal human terms. And the third reaction which I think also is very important, and that is the reaction of some of the people who are concerned about the nuclear danger and who are now saying and reiterate that what happened at Chernobyl makes it far more important to press for nuclear disarmament, because it's the danger inherent in the power of the atom has been highlighted very dramatically. If this is what can happen after a minor, relatively minor accident at a nuclear power station we can only imagine what could happen if there is what is called a limited nuclear warfare -- some kind of you know exchange of several strikes between the adversaries, for instance in Europe. The scale of the disaster, scale of the consequences, could be just...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] Unthinkable.

[Plekhanov] Yes, unthinkable; it's almost impossible to describe.

[Kuznetsov] We know about a number of accidents in the United States, at American nuclear power plants. There are a lot of people suggesting that there should be an immediate shut-down of all nuclear reactors. What do you think about about such a proposal?

[Bogdanov] I, of course, cannot join those who say now forget about nuclear energy, (?damn it). It's impossible, you know. I believe that the modern economy, and if you look at the resources, nature of energy resources, it's (?possible) that we will have to use nuclear energy as a substitute for natural resources. There's another problem, problem of safety, and I believe that safety, of course you never have, you never have complete or excessive safety, but you can always have a limit of safety which will guarantee you that that would not happen.

[Kuznetsov] The whole thing requires a broader scale of international cooperation, perhaps?

[Bogdanov] Pavel, you are going to the point. If that, cry, I would put it like that, for very close international cooperation on safety because every country now have a [as heard] nuclear reactors, they have their own experience, some country less, some country more, and if you combine them within one international body and if you share the information about safety you just build up a very strong solid base for safety. If you look at Gorbachev's latest proposals how to improve [word indistinct] performance, then you will see that's exactly what he is aiming at.

So may be one of the major lessons of that is that nuclear energy requires international cooperative efforts.

[Kuznetsov] Another lesson of the Chernobyl accident deals with the role of the mass media. You already touched upon how some people in the West, some circles in the West, seized upon this opportunity to whip up anti-Soviet feelings and sentiments.

[Plekhanov] We have a lot of examples how the news about the accident was twisted, was, how rumors were spread.

I think that that urge to inform, so to speak, was in fact used as a handy tool of being the first to misinform.

[Kuznetsov] Well, nuclear power is not entirely risk free. Western officials were told that our [as heard] security should be placed in the hands of thousands of nuclear weapons. You remember my question to you, Professor Plekhanov, last year, for example when we observed the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we heard from Western capitals that it was only due to nuclear weapons that peace had been preserved for 40 years, and to me it sounds like a very grim paradox. We blame nuclear power and at the same time we hail those nuclear weapons.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, that's obscene. I think you phrase it very aptly. There is something wrong in our approach to, in that approach which still exists in the world toward the role of nuclear weapons.

But I think the public opinion in the world has become more mature in that regard. There is a healthy fear of nuclear weapons now, something which was lacking I think even 7 or 8 years ago. So I think public opinion is moving the right direction and I hope that there will be a greater mobilization of effort internationally to pressure governments for steps toward, in the first place, stopping the testing of nuclear weapons, something which can be very easily done without damaging security of anyone.

[Kuznetsov] My question to you Professor Bogdanov, I'd like you to assess the television address by Mikhail Gorbachev.

[Bogdanov] You know, to my mind that was very important address, very human, very touching for all of us Soviet citizens. We heard our leader, how emotionally he presented this tragic case to us, how honestly he explained all that to us. And of course that could not be separated -- because of the nature of that accident -- from the Soviet-American relations. There is one very important point on the agenda: meeting or no meeting between our leaders. And that question was touched upon in this meeting with Armand Hammer. That I believe is very important point because it's a kind of barometer you know, in the Soviet-American relations. In principle, we are for that meeting. We understand that it might be very important. But there are two very simple things, you know. I should be two -- one or two -- concrete achievements, number one. And number two, you should have a very different political environment for that meeting. The wave of anti-Soviet hatred which we have witnessed, that's something really unforgettable, I'm sorry to say Pavel. We came across of two Americas. One America of Armand Hammer and Dr Gale and his colleagues, their colleagues, thousands, hundred thousands of Americans wishing us well and sharing our sorrow -- that's one America. And we came across another America sitting in the centers of power, using that opportunity again to build up a new anti-Soviet hatred; I would put it like that, pathological hatred toward the Soviet Union. That would not be forgotten in this country. So I believe that our latest answer is very balanced, very reasonable, and it exactly reflects the state of affairs.

[Kuznetsov] In other words, that the next summit should produce some concrete results, this is number one, and second there should be a more healthy political climate. You have something to add?

[Plekhanov] Yes, I'd just like to cite one well-known fact which is the announcement rather the report in TIME magazine and that's the report that the Reagan administration is going to virtually break out of the SALT treaty. Allegedly the decision was made to go beyond the ceilings, the limitations provided for by the SALT II treaty [words indistinct]. As we know, the question has been under discussion for some time and I think it's again an illustration of the bizarre approach, an insane approach, toward the role of nuclear weapons in the world. In these very days people who don't want any limitations thought that that's a good atmosphere, that's a good time to do away, to deal a blow to the SALT II, which I think shows them for what they are and what they're trying to do.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you, Professors Bogdanov and Plekhanov.

ABRAMS IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

LD211613 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1532 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 May (TASS) -- A Soviet-American exchange of opinions took place today in Moscow at the level of experts on matters relating to the situation in Central America. These discussions had taken place earlier in Washington in the autumn of 1985. Taking part in the meeting were: on the Soviet side Vladimir Kazimirov, head of the First Latin American Countries Department of the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs; on the U.S. side Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs. The head of the U.S. delegation was received by the USSR Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Viktor Komplektov.

In the course of the meeting, the Soviet side stressed the urgent necessity for stepping up the search for ways to reach a solution in the Central American conflict and to halt the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua.

However, in the position of the U.S. side as before, there are no signs of a real striving to further a fair settlement taking into account the legitimate rights and interests of the countries of this region, of a willingness to assess the situation realistically and halt the policy of applying forcible pressure on Nicaragua, and of interference in its internal affairs.

From the Soviet side such an approach was condemned decisively. Solidarity with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people, which is upholding the sovereignty and independence of its country, and support for the efforts of the Latin American states directed at a political settlement in Central America without interference and pressure from outside were once again stated.

PENTAGON REPORT ON NICARAGUA BLOCKS PROGRESS IN TALKS

LD211801 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is striving to block the achievement of progress at the talks on peaceful settlement in Central America, held within the fraemwork of the Contadora process. This view is confirmed by the Pentagon's new report on policy against Nicaragua, which is nothing short of an attempt to justify the armed intervention in the region, being prepared by the USA.

The report, drafted under the guidance of Fred Ikle, the U.S. under secretary for defense, tries to prove that no treaty can be signed with Nicaragua which, it alleges, is not trustworthy.

As is known, under the draft treaty worked out by the Contadora countries -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama -- the United States is to discontinue military aid to Honduras and El Salvador, withdraw its troops from Honduras, while the contras, used by the USA in the undeclared war against Nicaragua, are to be disarmed.

Trying to prevent the signing of this document, the Pentagon openly threatens to excalate its interference in Central America. Alleging that the Nicaraguans will end up violating such a treaty, the authors of the report are trying to prove that this will necessitate the dispatching to the region of a 100,000-strong military contingent and a large-scale interference by the U.S. Air Force and Navy.

The release of this document at a time when the talks on a peaceful settlement in Central America are entering into the final stage has caused an uproar in the United States, since its administration is known to give this process verbal support. In a bid to disavow the Pentagon report, the State Department spokesman, Redman, claimed that that was a "service research" and could not be regarded as a document of the U.S. Government.

The President's personal representative, Larry Speakes, hastened to issue assurances that nobody at the White House had seen the report. Those statements, however, were belied when the under secretary for defense, Fred Ikle, disclosed in an interview to the UP news agency that staff of both the State Department and the National Security Agency were briefed on that document and raised no objections. According to Fred Ikle, there were other government agencies taking part in the drafting of the report as well.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES CRITICIZED

LD211603 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 21 May 86

["Spying Against the USSR" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The NBC T.V. company confirmed on Monday the report that American submarines had conducted intelligence gathering activities in Soviet territorial waters. According to the information of the company, these syping operations were codenamed Ivy Bells and Holystone. Professor Geoffrey Richelson of the American University in Washington confirmed this information in an interview to the AP on Tuesday and added that the U.S. Navy had begun to send its submarines into Soviet territorial waters way back under the Eisenhower administration. Also, the USA sent spy planes into Soviet air space until the U-2 plane flown by Gary Powers was shot down.

Everyone well remembers, too, that under the current administration a South Korean airliner was sent on a spy mission to certain peril into Soviet air space in 1983.

The NBC report on the spying operations of American submarines against the Soviet Union outraged CIA Director William Casey, who threatened to take the T.V. company to court. The stand of the CIA director is easy to understand: It is the CIA that is one of the initiators of the spy mania, directed primarily against the Soviet Union, that is rife in the USA today.

The CIA is spreading all sorts of rumours about violations of U.S. air space by Soviet planes, legions of "Russian spies" in U.S. territory and secret missions of Soviet submarines in the ports of U.S. NATO allies and even neutral countries. But all these slander campaigns invariably fail.

So what we have is accusations of the Soviet Union, while in reality, as facts show over and over again, the United States itself is practicing spying on a global scale. Also, it has never been reported here that, as the newspaper PRAVDA announced, on May 15 a staff member of the defense attache of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Eric Sites, was detained during a secret meeting with a Soviet citizen recruited by the American intelligence service.

MOSCOW TV: IMPROVING TIES WITH U.S. NOT PRIORITY

LD212107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Political Observer Fedor Burlatskiy]

[Text] To end the program I would like to return once again to the key issues of world politics. What conclusion follows from analyzing the latest international events? In my view the conclusion is this: We should not overestimate the importance of Soviet-U.S. relations right now, at precisely this moment. If the leaders of the United States are not ready at this time to meet us halfway, primarily on questions concerning arms limitation, if, on the contrary, they use every means of demonstrating the interest they have in continuing the arms race, well, what then? Let us be patient, let us wait until Monday, as they say. We will improve relations with this power in those areas where possible and we will wait quite coolly for the moment when the leaders of the United States understand their own interest in strengthening security by political means rather than militarily.

Our relations with other regions in the present-day world are acquiring particular importance. I have in mind the European direction of Soviet policy, the importance of which has been stressed many times in the speeches of Soviet leaders; the Asian direction of our policy, including the improvement in relations and the development of cooperation with Japan and other countries in the Pacific region; and the Latin American direction, which opens up the widest opportunities for constructive cooperation in both economic and other areas of life. Africa, Australia, Oceania: In a word, the whole world lies before us, and there is no doubt that the development of cooperation with all countries in the present-day world will ultimately help to solve the problems of universal security and arms limitation.

TUMANOV SAYS RADIO LIBERTY SECTIONS RUN BY CIA

LD191653 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 19 May 86

[Report by special correspondent Viktor Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (TASS) -- Radio Liberty was created under CIA guidance. It still remains the favorite child of U.S. intelligence, said Oleg Tumanov, former editor in the Russian Service of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe, at a roundtable with a group of Soviet journalists held today in Moscow.

After the press conference held recently by Tumanov at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center, a man named Redlich, who is working at Radio Liberty, tried to refute the statements by Tumanov about a close link between Radiot Liberty and the CIA. Echoing him, the emigre newspaper RUSSKAYA MYSL has exclaimed naively: How can one engage in espionage while sitting at a mircrophone?

Replying to them, Tumanov said that Redlich would have been fired from Radio Liberty immediately if he had tried to say anything. Redlich has been working for a long time at the radio station, but few people know that he himself was heading the U.S. espionage school in Bad-Hofburg. His current duties for the CIA consist of maintaining links with the radio station Deutche Welle and "their people" in the FRG media.

As for the naive surprise expressed by RUSSKAY MYSL, Tumanov said, it pretends not to know that the people behind Radio Liberty's microphones are only a tiny part of the whole staff.

The bulk of the iceberg, in particular the "research departments," Radio Liberty's archives which are made use of by the special services and the network of all manner of gatherers of information about the life of Soviet people -- all of this is hidden from the eyes of outsiders.

Until 1970, the United States did everything it could to conceal its links with Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Then U.S. congressmen themselves spoke about this link. A big scandal then occurred, but both radio stations survived. The CIA turned out to be stronger than Congress. Touching on the remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz at the International Press Club on 14 May, Tumanov noted that Shultz' call not to reduce broadcasting by Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe was dictated by the fact that both these centers of subversion are the most frenzied mouthpieces for the U.S. Administration, and it was most unlikely that Congress would find the strength or the possibilities for in any way placating these "dogs of the cold war."

Tumanov stressed that neither at the press conference nor after it did a single foreign correspondent cast any doubt on his statement about the ties between Radio Liberty and the CIA. One must suppose that this pact was obvious to them and gave rise to no doubts. But they had tried to discredit him as a person. For them Tumanov repeated that he made his decision to return to the homeland a long time ago, and had been gathering information on the activities of Radio Liberty for many years. Hence the details he is talking about are strictly documented, and all of this documentation is in the hands of the relevant Soviet bodies.

Let us say at the outset, Tumanov said, that no one can be hired at Radio Liberty who has not been screened by U.S. special services. In Munich, the "security section" is headed by Richard Cummings, a seasoned CIA officer. Robert Redlich, in charge of Radio Liberty's liaison with the press, is from the same "team." Directly in charge of Radio Liberty is Nikolay Vaslev, a seasoned U.S. military intelligence officer. Radio Liberty's "Russian Service" is directed by Vladimir Golscoy, a seasoned U.S. military intelligence officer. In the corridors of the station he can be seen in the uniform of a U.S. major. A former expert in psychological warfare methods, he still attends special training courses at the U.S. McGraw base near Munich. Assistant director of the "Russian Service" is Nikolay Petrov, a seasoned CIA officer. The list could be continued, Tumanov said.

At Radio Liberty there are whole sections collating information about the USSR: the "Research Section," "Red Archive" and "Samizdat Archive." In Paris, under the direction of Jean Parta and Charles Allen -- both CIA officers -- a "Department of Audience Research" functions, with "subsections" in many West European cities. A special "Censorship Section" exists under the direction of CIA officer Sam Lyon.

Radio Liberty maintains no less close liaison with branches of U.S. military intelligence, located in Munich and its surrounding areas, Tumanov stated. These are the intelligence schools for training cadres specializing in espionage against the USSR. There are two such schools in Bavaria. One is concealed in the U.S. McGraw Army barracks, and the other is in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Students at both intelligence schools have free access to the territory of Radio Liberty, to its closed materials and dossiers, and the radio station's staff members give lectures to them and coach the students in how they should behave in the USSR and countries of Eastern Europe, how to establish contact with Soviet citizens for espionage and other subversive purposes. These students' careers later take them to Langley, the Pentagon, refugee camps, radio intelligence stations and not last, the embassy and other missions of the United States in the USSR.

At the roundtable meeting other questions, too, were discussed regarding the hostile activity of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe against the USSR and their internal interference in the internal affairs of the FRG and Austria.

DOBRYNIN COMMENTS ON U.S., FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD202136 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Alma-Ata, 20 May (TASS) -- The 27th CPSU Congress was an example of a creative, bold, and profound approach to the most vital problems of the struggle for socialism and peace in the conditions of the nuclear age, said Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was speaking today at a heavy machine-building plant in the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan. Now, in the nuclear age, a new way of thinking and a new attitude toward those problems posed by the nuclear age and that require considerable reinterpretation is an urgent requirement on the questions on war and peace.

Both at the congress and afterwards Mikhail Gorbachev returned to one idea that is important for understanding the very essence of Soviet foreign policy. He stressed that it seems that some in the West deliberately strive to drive the Soviet Union out of its wits, to get it angry, to force it to lose its temper, and to give all up as a bad job. Why is this necessary? Is it so that we should, so to speak, help the West to maintain and fan international tension, the "cold war," that some want to use to put an end to the roots of detente, Anatoliy Dobrynin said.

But this is not our policy, stressed the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet Union will not, of course, allow anyone to speak to it in the language of force. We shall most resolutely and firmly frustrate any of imperialism's provocations against our country, and our people. At the same time we shall steadfastly pursue the policy of strengthening peace and international security.

Our country, as a nuclear power, is precisely aware of its responsibility for the fate of mankind. Yet another convincing proof of this is the decision of the government to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August, which was announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in his television speech of 14 May.

Touching upon the state of Soviet-American relations, Anatoliy Dobrynin said they remained tense. If Washington had political will, the relations could have seriously improved, though. Last year in Geneva, the leaders of the USSR and the United States agreed to expedite the Geneva talks, confirmed their subject and objective, and recorded in the joint statement that the two countries emphasized the importance of "preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional." Not too little if, of course, the U.S. Administration backed up the statement by concrete deeds. But that has not been the case.

The USSR's peace initiatives are given the cold shoulder in Washington: Despite the Soviet moratorium, new nuclear explosions are conducted, a space militarization program is being unfolded, the imperial policy of "neoglobalism" that heats up regional conflicts is being intensified, and anti-Soviet propagandistic hysteria is being whipped up, Dobrynin said. The USSR, he said, is in favor of the development of normal, good relations with the United States, naturally on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. In our view it is very important that a dialogue be maintained and developed between our two countries at all levels in the present situation that is not simple. But the state of and prospects for Soviet-American relations should be determined first of all by progress in the main issue: Headway along the lines of curbing the arms race, along the lines of reviving detente and establishing trust between countries and asserting it on that basis. It is from this point of view that the Soviet leadership also regards the question of a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The USSR is in favor of such a meeting.

But, as was again stated by Mikhail Gorbachev recently, at least two things are essential in order to hold a summit: An appropriate political atmosphere and willingness to achieve a tangible practical result there, if only in one or two issues worrying the whole world. Otherwise, a summit would be senseless.

Of course, noted Anatoliy Dobrynin, stopping the preparations for nuclear war and achieving a radical about-turn in international relations in the direction of detente and normalization of the overall situation is an exceptionally complex task. But it cannot be left unresolved. And it can be resolved. The Soviet Union, in the historic fight against nuclear war, is not alone. The socialist community is with it. This fight is also being waged today by hundreds of millions of people, who adhere to various political views, who live in countries belonging to various social systems. There is a growth in the potential for peace, reason, and goodwill throughout the world, stressed the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

U.S. ACCIDENTS INVOLVING NUCLEAR WEAPONS RECALLED

PM201336 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS] report: "Dangerous Incidents Involving U.S. Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] New York, 17 May -- Exhaustive information from the USSR about the accident at the Chernobyl AES and evidence from authoritative specialists, including American ones, that the USSR did everything possible right from the start to eliminate its aftermath are now forcing the U.S. "big press," which was one of the chief instigators of anti-Soviet hysteria, to acknowledge the mendacious nature of the coverage of those events.

"Reports on the scale of the accident in the Western press were exaggerated or simply false. Certain Western governments made disgusting attempts to derive propaganda profit from it," THE NEW YORK TIMES states. "The charges against the Russians were quite obviously undeserved. There were not 2,000 bodies in 'mass graves,' nor a disaster in a second reactor, nor a complete meltdown of the reactor walls." At the same time, fears about the catastrophic consequences for the whole world that could result from the steady buildup of the American nuclear arsenal are being voiced increasingly frequently in the press and in speeches by public figures and policians. It is appropriate to recall now that 630 incidents involving nuclear weapons have been recorded in the U.S. Armed Forces over the past 20 years. What is more, some of them came under the description "Broken Arrows," which the Pentagon uses for the most serious incidents involving nuclear weapons. In September 1980, a B-52 strategic bomber loaded with nuclear bombs burned for 3 hours at the Grand Forks base (North Dakota). In the same year there was an explosion in a Titan-2 ICBM silo at Damascus (Arkansas). The nuclear warhead was thrown out of the silo and fell back to earth. On 17 January 1966, a missile with a nuclear warhead fell onto the deck of a frigate in the American port of Mayport. And how many more "nuclear autographs" has the Pentagon left on the map of the world? There was the submarine Scorpion with nuclear weapons on board which sank in the Atlantic along with its crew in 1968, and the A-4 fighter-bomber which fell from the deck of an aircraft carrier in 1965. The nuclear weapons from it were never found. The list could be continued.

This is precisely why the main question many people are now asking themselves is: Will the senseless chain of disasters and incidents involving nuclear weapons and atomic energy designed not to serve people but to kill be continued? As B. Lown, co-chairman of the international movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, emphasized in this connection, "just one nuclear missile exploding will result in incomparably more disastrous consequences."

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY SIGNS ACCORD WITH JAPANESE GROUP

OW180842 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 May 86

[Igor Vykhukhalev report]

[Excerpts] A ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of Japan's Association of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries [ACRFC] was held in Tokyo on 16 May. Here is a report by Igor Vykhukhalev, Tokyo correspondent for Radio Moscow:

Shigeyoshi Matsumae, ACRFC president and Tokai University president, gave an address at the ceremony, which was held at Tokai University Alumni Hall, located on the 33d floor of the Kasumigaseki building. In brief, he stated as follows: In founding the association I felt that in order to strengthen peace it would be of significance for Japan to cultivate mutual understanding and promote friendly relations with various countries, including the USSR and Eastern Europe. The expansion of governmental-level exchanges with the USSR and socialist countries conforms to Japan's national interests and is of great significance for Japan's security and prosperity.

Meanwhile, in her address at the ceremony Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries stated: We have been able to prove that exchanges between social organizations and various governmental agencies of countries with different social and political systems can be developed smoothly. This is the most important achievement our two associations have made through their cooperation over a period of 20 years.

Two agreements were signed at the conclusion of the ceremony. One is the 3d long-term agreement on cooperation between the ACRFC of Japan on the one hand and the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the USSR-Japan Society on the other for a period up to 1990. The other is the agreement on USSR-Japan exchanges in 1986. Activities for the International Year of Peace, the centenary of Lenin's birth, the 65th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, and the 30th anniversary of the restoration of USSR-Japan diplomatic relations are included in the long-term agreement.

MONGOLIAN CONSUL GENERAL RECEIVED IN TASHKENT

GD191416 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, received [name indistinct], who is the new Mongolian People's Republic consul general in Tashkent. During the meeting the guest was briefed on the work of the republic's Communists and all the workers to realize the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Also noted with great satisfaction was the development of the active and fraternal relations between the CPSU and the MPRP and the USSR and the MPR and the broadening of the multifaceted relations between the Uzbek SSR and the MPR.

Comrades (?Nishanov), Uzbek SSR minister of foreign affairs, and (?Khaytbayev), chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department, attended the meeting.

MPR'S DUGERSUREN ON ASIA, PACIFIC SECURITY

PM141352 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with M. Dugersuren, Mongolian foreign minister, by V. Ganshin under the headline "IZVESTIYA Interview. Reliable Security for Asia" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The statement by the Soviet Government, which sets our proposals to strengthen peace, trust, mutual understanding, and cooperation between the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, has aroused great interest among broad circles of the world public. The Soviet Union's appeal to solve through joint effort the social, economic, and other vital problems of the region has been widely commented on in the Mongolian press, this country being actively in favor of turning Asia into a continent of peace and good-neighborliness. V. Ganshin, our correspondent in Ulaanbaatar, asked M. Dugersuren, Mongolian foreign minister, to talk about the basic aspects of Mongolian foreign policy activity and Mongolia's contribution to the struggle for security and international cooperation.

Strengthening the foundations of security in the Asia and Pacific region, Comrade M. Dugersuren said, has always been and remains one of the main pivots of Mongolian foreign policy. It is precisely for this reason that our country, like the other states in the socialist community, actively supports the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and strives to do everything it possibly can for the sake of realizing this noble aim.

It is quite natural that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, in particular its program to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the century and the proposal put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress on forming an all-embracing international security system, have the most direct significance for security in Asia and the Pacific region. In his 15 January statement, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed the necessity to eliminate nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction means everywhere, including on our most populous continent. Also well known is the Soviet Union's intention not to increase the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in the Asian part of its territory. The concept of an integrated approach to the problems of Asian security is an important component of the policy to ensure peace and stability throughout the world. If the United States were to take similar steps, this would signify a perceptible move in the direction of guaranteeing people's security and eliminating the nuclear threat.

It must be noted that cooperation between Mongolia and the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace has a glorious tradition. A considerable number of brilliant pages are written in the history of this struggle. The peoples remember our countries' joint actions in 1939 and 1945 against aggressive imperialist forces in Asia. We have always been in solidarity with peoples struggling for their freedom and independence. Soviet-Mongolian cooperation still continues to serve the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world. The 1966 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Mongolia and the USSR specially envisages active cooperation between our countries in defending peace in Asia against aggressive imperialist intrigues.

The topicality of closely coordinating the foreign policy efforts of Mongolia and the Soviet Union in ensuring security in the Asia and Pacific region stands out in all recent bilateral documents. The problem of strengthening peace and security has held a special place in meetings and talks between Comrades J. Batmonh and M.S. Gorbachev. It was one of the main themes of talks during the recent visit to Mongolia of Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister.

Mongolia strives to contribute as far as it can to the joint efforts of fraternal socialist countries in their struggle for peace and the strengthening of mutual trust and understanding between peoples. In 1981 our country put forward a proposal on concluding a convention on a mutual agreement not to attack or use force in relations between Asian and Pacific Ocean states. The peace-loving essence of this proposal is obvious. The ideas inherent in it met with the approval of peoples in the region. This proposal is fully in accord with other constructive initiatives by peace-loving countries. Of course, it will take time to put this proposal into practice, and consistent, persistent efforts, as well as many stage-by-stage measures, will be necessary. We will continue to conduct an active exchange of opinions with interested states for the sake of achieving the goals set.

In order to promote respect for every state's sovereignty, we submitted the question of people's right to peace to be examined by the 39th UN General Assembly session. The UN Declaration on this issue urges all states to take effective measures to ensure that every people has the conditions for peaceful, creative life. The topicality of the declaration is increasing.

In accordance with a decision by the UN General Assembly, made on Mongolia's initiative, a worldwide disarmament action week is held every year. It plays an important role in the struggle by the world public to carry out this most urgent task of today.

Speaking of regional problems, it must be stressed that the main obstacle to their solution has been and remains the policy of aggressive imperialist circles, primarily the United States and its closest allies. Having at its own discretion declared many regions of the globe to be "zones of its vital interests," the U.S. Administration crudely interferes in the internal affairs of other countries. This has already led to the emergence of dangerous seats of tension and armed conflicts in a number of regions of the world.

The recent U.S. armed aggression against Libya aroused deep indignation in Mongolia. This totally unprovoked action against a sovereign member of the United Nations attests to the United States' provocative disregard for the norms of international law and the demands of the world public to stabilize the situation in this region.

The reckless policy of "neoglobalism" or, in other words, the policy of state terrorism, is apparent in the U.S. actions. Its aim is to create a new world order "on the basis of strength," an order that would suit imperialism, and primarily American imperialism. But today not only global but also regional problems cannot be solved from a position of strength. Consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the development of a spirit of realism, goodwill, and cooperation is the only alternative to this aggressive course.

What, for example, stands in the way of establishing an atmosphere of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, which is still such a tense region? Primarily the aggressive intrigues of external forces against the sovereign PRK and their encroachment on its independence and revolutionary system. The formation of the PRK and the rebirth of a country that survived the horror of Pol Pot's genocide is a political reality and a factor of peace in this region. Demonstrating goodwill, the PRK Government has expressed willingness to enter into negotiations with representatives of Khmer emigres to discuss the question of national reconciliation, but without the participation of Pol Pot followers in these talks. Together with Vietnam and Laos, Cambodia offers a constructive plan for strengthening peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Mongolia supports these efforts by the fraternal countries of Indochina and their steps to develop dialogue with the ASEAN states and to establish peaceful, good-neighborly relations.

We stand firmly on the side of the fraternal Korean people, who are struggling to unite their country without outside interference, by peaceful means, and on democratic principles. Mongolia supports the DPRK's initiatives regarding the signing of a peace treaty instead of the existing armistice agreement, the adoption of a declaration on nonaggression between North and South, the withdrawal of American troops from the Korean peninsula, and this area's transformation into a nuclear-free zone.

Mongolia believes that the so-called Afghan problem which is trumpeted in the West is the result of hostile intrigues by the United States and its accomplices against the DRA. Washington is now increasingly actively involved in the "undeclared war" against the Afghan people, who have chosen a course of democratic changes. This open aggression must be halted immediately. Only then will the conditions be created for settling the situation surrounding Afghanistan on the basis of the DRA Government's well-known proposals. We fully approve of the USSR's stand with regard to the conditions of such a settlement.

We consider the Iran-Iraq war, which is already in its 6th year, to be senseless; it is doing great damage to the cause of peace and progress throughout West Asia. Mongolia is in favor of an immediate cessation of military operations and a settlement of disputes by political means.

With regard to relations with the PRC, our government continues to adhere to its principled course aimed at normalizing relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence, and equality. This corresponds to the demands of the present international situation to make maximum use of the potential of reason, realism, and goodwill in the interests of strengthening general security, peaceful coexistence, and good-neighborliness. It is also in the interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples.

In conclusion I would once again like to stress that one of the main aims of Mongolian foreign policy has always been and will continue to be that of strengthening the foundations of security in the world, the Asia and Pacific region included. Together with the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, we will continue to struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS NAJIBULLAH SPEECH TO ARMY

PM210910 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline: "Second All-Army Conference in DRA"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 May -- Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, took part in the work of the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries. PDPA Central Committee plenums and the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, he pointed out in his speech, provide clear guidelines on enhancing the Armed Forces combat capability. The main thing now is to fulfill the set tasks and to secure the speediest end to the bloodshed in our ancient land. We can achieve this by skillfully combining and utilizing all forms of struggle against the enemy: Military, economic, and political forms. A decisive role in their implementation must be played by political workers and Army party organization secretaries.

Party membership in the Army has now increased markedly and one serviceman in four is a PDPA member. It is necessary to ensure a situation whereby the influence of political organs and party organizations on the combat, field, and flying skill of Armed Forces personnel and on the strengthening of troop discipline grows steadily. It is necessary to step up individual work with servicemen. Soldiers' hearts must be open to political workers.

A harmonious system for the ideological education of personnel has been created in the Army. Each commander, political worker, and party committee secretary must show concern for ensuring that all party members and all soldiers, sergeants, and officers have a profound grasp of the revolution's ideals. This year has been proclaimed the year of the elimination of illiteracy. But as yet there are no marked improvements. The fact that one soldier in four or five is illiterate when discharged from the Army cannot be tolerated. Officers also frequently fail to work on self-improvement and do not broaden their political horizons.

Political organs still tolerate the fact that certain party organizations work feebly and many party members do not fulfill the requirements of the PDPA rules, do not display activeness, and view criticism and censure for omissions in their work as persecution. Political organs, party committees, and party organizations must wage an implacable struggle against any manifestation of an irresponsible attitude toward people on the part of party members.

A further point about one direction in party organizations' work -- the leadership of Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan organizations in the Army. Many youth organizations are passive. The main reason for this is the feebleness of party leadership. Certain commanders and political workers do not think it necessary to take part in youth events and meeting of Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan is approaching its 10th anniversary, and party organizations should make more active use of the preparations for this anniversary in order to mobilize young servicemen to execute the tasks facing the Army.

It is necessary to strengthen servicemen's patriotic education and to propagandize more widely the heroism of the revolution's defenders. Thought should clearly be given to perpetuating the memory of heroes. Party political work must be conducted in such a way that before an offensive soldiers, sergeants, and officers declare: "I want to march into battle as a party member. If I die, regard me as a party member."

A DRA Army holiday that could be celebrated each year would play an important role in the people's patriotic education and in inculating love for the Armed Forces. The Central Committee Politburo has examined this question and deems it necessary to celebrate the Armed Forces holiday on the Day of the Restoration of Independence -- 19 August. This day has been chosen because our fathers and grandfathers won independence for Afghanistan by fighting with weapon in hand against the British colonialists. Today too the glorious Armed Forces are defending our sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom, and independence. The Central Committee is confident that commanders, political workers, and party and youth organizations will begin active preparations to celebrate Armed Forces Day and will greet it with new successes in combat and political training. The leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Army Political Directorate have shown good initiative in deciding to open a museum of the DRA Armed Forces by 19 August. In honor of the nationwide holiday the Central Committee Politburo and the government intend to institute honorary titles for regiments, brigades, and divisions that have distinguished themselves -- "courageou" and "valiant" -- and to institute the title of Hero of the DRA for soldiers and officers who have accomplished outstanding exploits. The most important thing is that by Armed Forces Day it is necessary to complete many practical tasks -- to secure a resolute breakthrough in the struggle against the enemy.

Military party members must also conduct propaganda work among the population and explain our party's policy to the masses. To this end it is necessary to make wider and more varied use of the Army ideological subunits -- the combat agitation detachments and companies, which have already gained great popularity among the people. This is very important for strengthening the links between the Army and the people and for expanding the revolution's social base.

Well-organized counterpropaganda countering the enemy's ideological subversion and subversive actions must also occupy a leading place in the activity of Army party organizations. It is necessary to expose the intrigues of the revolution's enemies in a timely, skillful, and clear fashion and to rebuff them suitably. This is the duty of party members.

The deepening of Afghan-Soviet friendship, Comrade Najib stressed in conclusion, is the paramount task. Soviet soldiers and officers are the friends and brothers of our servicemen. Let us express eternal gratitude to them.

The participants in the conference adopted a resolution noting that Army political workers and primary party organization secretaries will make every effort to increase the combat capability of the Republic's Armed Forces with a view to their successful fulfillment of the tasks of destroying the armed counterrevolution.

DRA LEADER ADDRESSES SUPREME JIRGA OF TRIBES

LD212255 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 21 TASS -- The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Najibullah, has met here with members of the Central Council of the Supreme Jirga of Tribes and the chiefs and elders of Pashtun tribes.

Speaking at the meeting, he said the PDPA and the Afghan Government express firm confidence that the Pashtun tribes will continue waging an irreconcilable struggle with the enemies encroaching upon the freedom, independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

The forces of imperialism and reaction, he said, are attempting to stop revolutionary change in Afghanistan. The PDPA and the Afghan Government, Najib said, consider it their urgent task to put an end to the bloodshet and restore peace and security to the country.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee urged the Central Council of the Supreme Jirga of Tribes and the chiefs and elders of Pashtun tribes to make a contribution of their own to accomplishing this task. He also called on his compatriots who have left their homeland under the influence of hostile propaganda to come back to democratic Afghanistan and join peaceful constructive work.

TV REPORT ON NAJIBULLAH MEETING WITH WORKERS

LD212331 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 May 86

[Mikhail Leshchinskiy report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Meetings and conversations of the Republic's leaders with working people have taken place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [video shows placards displaying a Soviet and an Afghan worker shoulder-to-shoulder which decorate the facade of the words; then camera shows a production shop from the inside]

[Leshchinskiy] The name of this works -- Jangalak - is known throughout Afghanistan. The works, built over a quarter century ago, has become one of the most graphic examples of Afghan-Soviet cooperation. At present, Jangalak, according to assessments by specialists, is the largest and most up-to-date car repair enterprise not only in Afghanistan, but in the entire region. [video shows Najibullah shaking hands with local officials and walking toward the gates in the company of workers; he is then shown next to a machine tool listening to what an elderly worker has to say to him]

Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee, arrived here to meet workers. Open and friendly conversations of Comrade Najibullah with workers had started at the entrance to the works and were continued later both inside the works and next to machine tools. No matter the exact topic of the conversation, the questions concentrated essentially on the complicated situation that still prevails in the country and around it. The principal objective of the party, Comrade Najibullah stressed, is to stop the bloodshed, to restore peace and calm to Afghan soil. A new approach, comradely unity, and realization of the need for new forms of party activities are required in order to reach that objective. [video shows Leshchinskiy standing next to a middle-aged Afghan at the entrance to a production shop]

And now, comrades, I would like to present to you Said Rahman, a veteran of the Jangalak Works. He has been working here for 28 years; he was one of those who built the works and in recent years has been operating a machine tool.

[Begin Said Rahman recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation by Leshchinskiy] The collective of the Jangalak Works supports the decisions of the 18th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee that elected Comrade Najibullah general secretary of the Central Committee. A lot has been said today about the need for unity in the struggle against enemies and about strengthening defense capability. And we, workers, understand how much depends on us in this cause, on our diligence and conscientiousness. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE, ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD211750 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A meeting has taken place between Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Marian Orzechowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs and candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, who is passing through Moscow.

During the meeting, the ministers voiced their mutual satisfaction with the dynamic development of Soviet-Polish relations. The ministers exchanged views on the further improvement of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland in international affairs, on a bilateral basis, and within the Warsaw Pact framework. They stressed that the United States and its closest NATO allies are avoiding a constructive search for ways to curb the arms race and, above all, weapons of mass destruction. They are evading the halting of nuclear tests, not averting the militarization of outer space, and unceremoniously interfering in the affairs of other countries which leads to a dangerous heightening of international tension.

Under these circumstances particular responsibility for the preservation of peace, for the creation of a universal system of international security, and for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between states falls on the countries of the socialist community.

MARCHUK RECEIVES VISITING POLISH SCIENCE OFFICIAL

PM201558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Science and Technological Progress under the Polish Council of Ministers, was in the USSR 13-15 May. Talks were held with G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, on questions of further developing and strengthening the efficiency of Soviet-Polish scientific and technical cooperation aimed at implementing the tasks of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the Soviet-Polish Comprehensive Program for Long-Term Scientific and Technical Progress. Questions of the development of direct scientific and technical ties between Soviet and Polish organizations were discussed.

A conference of directors of a number of Soviet and Polish organizations was held in the State Committee for Science and Technology. There was an exchange of experience in bilateral cooperation; practical ways were outlined and specific measures were recommended to improve direct scientific and technical ties.

A protocol on the results of the talks was signed. G.I. Marchuk and Z. Szalajda signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland in the spheres of biocybernetics and biomedical engineering. Polish Ambassador to the USSR W. Natorf took part in the talks.

Agreement Signed

LD162359 Warsaw PAP in English 1535 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 15 -- Managers of Polish and Soviet research and development institutions, linked by direct contacts and closely cooperating in solving common theoretical, design and production problems ended a three-day conference here today. It was attended by head of Poland's science and technological progress committee, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, and chairman of the USSR's State Committee for Science and Technology, Vice-Premier Guriy Marchuk.

Results of direct scientific and technological cooperation, a drive started last year and as yet joined by 47 Polish and 44 Soviet research and development institutions, are good, the conference evaluated.

The managers agreed on directions and respective arrangements concerning further streamlining of the cooperation process and swiftest possible industrial application of results of joint projects. More than 20 new agreements establishing direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet research units were signed during the conference.

Both vice-premiers attending the conference held separate meetings to discuss implementation of the comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress in CMEA until the year 2000 and the long-range Polish-Soviet programme of scientific and technological cooperation. In this context, they touched upon issues connected with further agreements and implementation contracts between leading institutions in Poland and the USSR.

Much attention went also to growth of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet research and development institutions. Fresh arrangements were agreed to deepen that cooperation and remove still existing barriers.

The vice-premiers signed a new agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in biocybernetics and biomedical engineering.

Talks Reviewed

LD160948 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Talks between Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology, and USSR Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, have ended in Moscow. At the same time, a 3-day meeting of directors of Polish and Soviet scientific research and development centers, which maintain direct contacts and cooperate closely, has also ended.

Zbigniew Szalajda and Guriy Marchuk signed a protocol summing up the results of the talks. It was established that 65 agreements on the fulfillment of concrete proejcts arising from a bilateral program will be concluded by the end of August. Poland and the Soviet Union will expand the exchange of scientific-technological achievements, licenses, and production experience.

During the talks, Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Szalajda and Guriy Marchuk assessed the course of the meeting of directors of Polish organizations.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] We can point to many examples of direct contacts between Polish and Soviet organizations. What still unrealized possibilities do you envisage in this sphere?

[Marchuk in Russian with Polish translation superimposed] I think that the greatest unrealized possibilities concern strengthening contacts with those scientific collectives which are still to be created. Both our fraternal countries possess enormous scientific-technological potential and the meeting which took place here, in which Comrade Szalajda played such an important role, constitutes a very important stage in the establishment of real and productive contacts. I think that the most important, unrealized possibility is the achievement of contacts to yield concrete results and production cooperation in the future.

[Correspondent] Premier [as heard], how to you assess the progress of the talks and what are their results for the Polish side?

[Szalajda] This meeting was an unprecedented and, I am convinced, a promising one, having great practical significance. People met who, after all, will be bringing to life, in concrete form, the decisions of our bilateral agreement which we are counting on very much. I think that two things are worthy of particular emphasis; first, that the participants worked together, I would say, very well and in concrete form for these 3 days here, and the second important thing is that, together with Guriy Ivanovich here, whom I would like to thank very sincerely for the excellent organization of this meeting, we heard many, I must say, very interesting and critical observations, which, we have decided, we will make use of jointly to create conditions so that the cooperation will be even better and I would say, take place in more favorable conditions. [end recording]

VORONIN CONCLUDES VISIT TO POLAND

PM201524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Stay in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May -- A Soviet delegation headed by L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, was in Poland 13-17 May at the invitation of the Polish Government. Experience in improving material and technical supply and in the rational utilization of material, fuel, and energy resources was exchanged. A protocol expanding bilateral cooperation in this sphere was signed.

A meeting was held between Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and L.A. Voronin.

PRAVDA CITES MESSNER ON PZPR CONGRESS, PARTY'S ROLE

PM211344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Congress Runup"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May -- A report and election conference of the PZPR voivodship organization has been held in Lodz, one of Poland's major industrial centers. Addressing it, Z. Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Polish Council of Minsters, stressed that the upcoming 10th party congress will be an important event in the life of the whole country. The speaker urged Communists to draft a party program outlining Poland's basic goals in the political, social, and economic spheres in light of the results of precongress discussions and proposals and comments made by PZPR members.

Positively assessing the results of recent years, Z. Messner stated that the political opponents of people's Poland have been forced to recognize the qualitative changes achieved under difficult conditions by the PZPR. The party has regained society's trust. This was shown particularly by the successful elections to the people's councils and the Sejm. There is a steady growth in the party's ranks, an ever-increasing number of young people are joining, and the worker element in leading bodies is growing. The party is making consistent efforts to further develop socialist democracy.

In their speeches the party conference, delegates -- envoys of labor collectives -- pointed out ways of economically and socially developing Lodz Voivodship and speeding up scientific and technical progress in industry and agriculture. Communists boldly revealed existing reserves and deficiencies holding back progress and stressed the need to enhance the PZPR's leading role in resolving economic tasks and improving socialist social relations.

WARSAW COURT SENTENCES 'SUBVERSIVES'

PM210907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Warsaw Court Sentence"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May -- According to a PAP report, the trial at Warsaw City Court of a group of subversives, charged with attempting to cause disturbances and disrupt the course of the Polish Sejm elections, has ended.

The accused, Ya. Shimashek, G. Myshka, and P. Lapinski, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for attempting to install an amplification system in a building in the center of Warsaw to broadcast appeals to boycott the elections. The author of the texts to be broadcast, Former leader of Warsaw Solidarity S. Jaworski, was sentenced to 2 years in prison.

GORBACHEV-CEAUSESCU TALKS REPORTED BY SCINTEIA

PM211205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Contribution"]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 May -- The results of the talks between M. S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, are an important contribution to the further development of comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP and between the Soviet Union and Romania, and to the strengthening of friendship between the two neighboring peoples, the RCP Central Committee organ SCINTEIA writes.

The newspaper points out that the talks noted the importance of implementing the decisions of the CEMA economic summit in Moscow and of energetic work to carry out the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Members Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

Socialist Romania, SCINTEIA stresses, attaches great importance to and supports the program put forth by the Soviet Union for the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu drew attention to the particular importance in the current international situation of the unity and cohesion of the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact, which is an effective factor in safeguarding security and the peaceful labor of their peoples and preserving and consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world.

SUPSOV, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREET SFRY LEADERS

PM191149 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 May carries in its First Edition on page 2 the following two messages to the new Yugoslav leaders:

"To Comrade Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the SFRY: The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially congratulates you on your election as president of the SFRY Presidency. We wish you, Comrade S. Hasani, successful activity in this lofty state post.

"We express firm confidence that Soviet-Yugoslav relations of friendship and all-round cooperation will continue to develop and strengthen steadily for the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

"The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

"To Comrade Branko Mikulic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council: In connection with your election as chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, we send you, Comrade Branko Mikulic, cordial congratulations and wishes for success in your activity in this responsible post. We are convinced that the steady strengthening and development of broad cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in various spheres accords with the vital interests of our countries' peoples and serves the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

"The USSR Council of Ministers"

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPANISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Leaves for Country Tour

LD211308 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- Felipe Gonzalez, chairman [as received] of the Spanish Government, and his wife left Moscow today for a tour of the country. He is staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo airport, the head of the Spanish Government and his wife were seen off on the tarmac by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers with his wife, and Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign affairs minister of the USSR.

The sending-off party included M.S. Smirtyukov, chief executive officer at the USSR Council of Ministers, B.I. Aristov, S.P. Burenkov, T.B. Guzhenko and V.M. Kamentsev -- ministers of the USSR, A.N. Aksyonov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, S.A. Losev, TASS director-general, and other officials. The guest was seen off by representatives of the Moscow public.

The state flags of Spain and the Soviet Union were hoisted on the airfield. A guard of honour comprising Moscow garrison troops was formed. The orchestra performed the state anthems of the two countries.

Ryzhkov and Gonzalez reviewed the Guard of Honour. The cremony ended with the march-past of the Soviet troops.

The streets and squares of Moscow along which the motorcade accompanied by motercycle outriders proceeded to the airport were bedecked with the state flags of Spain and the USSR, and streamers with greetings.

Gonzalez is being accompanied on the trip by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, S.K. Romanovskiy, the USSR's ambassador to Spain, and other officials.

Before Gonzalez's departure for Leningrad, Spain's ambassador to the USSR, Jose Luis Xifra de Ocerin, held a reception on the occasion of the official visit to the USSR.

Present at the reception were V.P. Orlov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soivet, V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of several ministries and departments of the USSR, other officials.

Carmen Romero Lopez, wife of the chairman of the Spanish Government, today familiarized herself with the places of interest in the Moscow Kremlin.

Comparison of Ryzhkov-Gonzalez Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 May carries in its First Edition on page 1 a TASS report under the headline "On an Official Visit" which reports on the talks held between N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez on 19 May. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, revealing the following variation:

Penultimate paragraph, last line PRAVDA concludes: and environmental protection.

The following took part in the talks: on the Soviet side -- G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and S.K. Romanovskiy, USSR ambassador to Spain; and on the Spanish side -- F. Fernandez Ordonez, foreign minister; C. Solchaga, minister of economy and finance; J. Solana, minister of culture and official government spokesman; J.L. Xifra, Spanish ambassador to the USSR; J. Feo, secretary to the prime minister; G. del la Dehesa, secretary general of the Trade Administration; E. Santos, assistant secretary of the Industry and Power Administration; J.L. Yanez-Barnuevo, chief of the International Section of the Government Chancellery; S. Salas, head of chancellery to the foreign minister; and J. Esquerra, director general of the Foreign Ministry Administration for European Countries' Foreign Policy. (supplying additional names)

Moscow TV Version of Press Conference

LD211642 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez took place in Moscow today. He stated that the results of his visit to the Soviet Union are positive in all respects. The meetings and conversations with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders have enabled me, Felipe Gonzalez stressed, to acquaint myself more closely with the basic features of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy and to see the Soviet Union's striving toward fruitful dialogue, detente, and peace.

Felipe Gonzalez replied to journalists' questions. Replying in particular to a question about Spain's contribution to the cause of solving all-European problems, including a successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference, he said: [video shows journalist reading question from his notebook, standing in the hall and cuts to Gonzalez saying]

[Gonzalez in Spanish fading into Russian translation] Spain is deeply and concretely interested in the success of a settlement in Europe not only as a full participant in European forums but also as a country seeking to assist the development of a bilateral dialogue between the USSR and the United States in Geneva, as well as the continuation of Soviet-U.S. meetings at summit level. Earlier, Spain did quite a lot so that the Madrid meeting would be crowned with success. At present we are ready to further in every possible way the successful completion of the conferences in Stockholm and Vienna in full accordance with the spirit of Helsinki.

Speaking specifically of the conference in Stockholm, we believe that after the intensive exchange of views that has taken place there, a maximum effort should be made to advance along the road toward the strengthening of measures of confidence of the continent.

Completing the press conference, Felipe Gonzalez expressed the conviction that the results of the talks in Moscow will assist the strengthening of mutual understanding between Spain and the Soviet Union in the interests of both countries and in the interests of the improvement of the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

Madrid Radio Version

LD211504 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In Moscow the press conference given by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to provide details of the long conversation -- almost 5 hours -- that he held yesterday with Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev is continuing.

The prime minister opened the press conference saying that the purpose of the visit -- to improve bilateral relations and jointly examine the international situation -- had been achieved, then went on to outline the main topics he had discussed with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during the nearly 5-hour-long meeting they held yesterday.

[Begin Gonzalez recording -- broadcast in progress] ... devoted to an examination or an exposition, with questions and answers on both sides, of the evolution of events in Spain, the [word indistinct] of democratic change in Spain. We paid special attention to matters of modernizing the economic situation, and also to matters concerning Spain's foreign policy. We also examined the situation in the Soviet Union, their plans for economic modernization -- we talked at great length about those modernization plans as set forth in the theses delivered at the 27th congress in mid-February. From there we moved on to an examination of the international situation. This is a subject ranging from the foreign debts of some Third World countries and the need to find a suitable response to this, to the main area concerned with an examination of the international situation, namely matters to do with disarmament policy and peace in various forums. There are bilateral forums, to which we naturally attribute ecormous importance, given that the Soviet Union [words indistinct] has the greatest responsibility in the sense of (defending) a policy of disarmament, both strategic and tactical. And there are other forums, such as the Stockholm conference, which falls within the framework of the Conference, on Security and Cooperation in Europe. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in English at 1303 GMT on 21 May reports on the press conference and adds the following: "The Spanish premier said the talks (with Soviet leaders) had been 'extremely interesting and cordial' also had dealt with the Mediterranean and Central America, the Third World foreign debt and European cooperation."]

The meeting also dealt with the international situation created by the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station at Chernobyl. The two politicans, Felipe Gonzalez and Mikhail Gorbachev, declared themselves in agreement that all countries should cooperate to put an end to the risks inherent in accidents of this kind.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] And I can state something that I see as very positive. The thinking that has followed this accident generated a need to set up a mechanisism for exchange of information and for cooperation at an international level capable of helping everyone to be aware of, halt, foresee, or combat the consequences of accidents of this kind. Indeed, this subject came up in our talks. We had certain ideas about the role played by the IAEA, and we talked about this. I would say that the discussion was conducted with a tone of concern, but at the same time in a very constructive tone, which I hope it will be possible to maintain in the future as a dialogue between countries trying to foresee, and of course to combat, the consequences of disasters such as this. [end recording]

Mikhail Gorbachev and Felipe Gonzalez also spoke about the crisis in the Mediterranean, though they did not go into detail on this subject.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] There is a difference in our evaluation [words indistinct], differences of emphasis in our view of the problem. We are worried by certain kinds of activity that go beyond the usual essence of relations between states, activities that worry many of our countries, and specifically Spain. It emerged from what they said to us that for the Soviet Union it is difficult to understand how such activities can occur. You know what the Soviet Union's position is: It has condemned the U.S. intervention. You also know the Spanish position, one that we have stated repeatedly: We disagree with the use of force to solve major problems that concern us. These are known positions which we have stuck to throughout these talks. [end recording]

Arms reduction is also a common concern of the two politicians.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] My view is that any analysis aimed at reducing weapons of any kind must be attempted from a global standpoint, to ensure that disarmament is balanced and guarantees reciprocal security. [end recording]

We now have another report from our special correspondents in Moscow on further details of the press conference held by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez; Carlos Agrasar and Mercedes Jansa from Moscow:

[Agrasar] I am going to make a brief summary of what Prime Minister Gonzalez has said since our last linkup and on what he is saying now. Prime Minister Gonzalez said that during his meeting with Gorbachev, there was no specific reference to holding an international conference to solve the Middle East problem, as the Soviet Union put forward, although the Spanish side is in favor of a peaceful and negotiated solution to the problems. They also did not discuss a forthcoming visit by Gorbachev to Latin America, as one of the journalists asked him.

[Jansa] The Spanish prime minister also referred to relations in the Mediterranean crisis and to the U.S. attack on Libya. On the crisis in the Mediterranean, Felipe Gonzalez said that any measure of detente will have to be seriously analyzed by all the countries and that any analysis aimed at reducing armaments in the Mediterranean will also have to be from the point of view of the balance of security and of the two sides' credibility to reduce armaments. On the subject of the Olympic Games, the prime minister was asked whether the Soviet Union will support the candidature of Barcelona for the Olympic Games in 1992. He was sparing in words, he said. The subject was discussed -- I believe that the candidature of Barcelona is a good candidature.

[Agrasar] There was not any comment between the two interlocutors on the results of the referendum on NATO in Spain. According to Prime Minister Gonzalez, the Soviet side accepts this decision of the Spanish people because it is a sovereign decision. Felipe Gonzalez does not believe that it is any obstacle to the ability of bilateral relations to continue to develop as usual.

[Jansa] Felipe Gonzalez repeated at this press conference that economic relations between Spain and the Soviet Union are only at one-third of the level of the exchange between the USSR and the various countries of the EEC. We have the duty to gain the ground lost following many years of diplomatic relations, Felipe Gonzalez said, to gain ground lost with tenacity and effort, which must continue following the contacts between businessmen and the Minister of Economy and Finance during this 48-hour official visit. Prime Minister Gonzalez was asked what point of view he had taken with the top Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, on the possibility of cooperation in anti-terrorist matters among several countries in the area [word indistinct], in particular between Spain and the Soviet Union. Felipe Gonzalez said that an effort to reduce terrorism to its (?just), precise and [word indistinct] terms is necessary. Felipe Gonzalez is now being asked whether he can forecast the result of the forthcoming general election on 22 June in our country. Felipe Gonzalez merely said that he cannot forecast anything at the moment and that this was not the appropriate place to say anything about this.

[Agrasar] We are back to the room where Prime Minister Gonzalez is speaking. According to the announcement by the director general of press cooperation, Mr Castedo, it will last until 0837 this morning Spanish time.

[Begin Gonzalez recording -- broadcast in progress] ... the Soviet Union, the economic planning, and consequently the economic decision centers are centers of political responsibility as well, and consequently, where there is the possibility of a dialogue between governments in other social and economic systems. Businessmen deal directly with one another from firm to firm. Here, of course, the decisions made from the point of view of the plan must be taken into consideration, and the plan is established at the central level. I also would not like to appear to be defending or excluding some operations and including others, because the subjects of ships and railways are at a very interesting level of development. I believe that on the Spanish side, the same is true of the process of buying crude oil from the Soviet Union. But there are more subjects....[end recording]

The sound from Moscow of this press conference, which is being held by the prime minister, is not as good as we would like it to be. We will have another report from our special correspondents later and have a longer summary of what the prime minister said at this press conference, which we are broadcasting live.

Further Madrid Report

LD211234 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0630 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] It is 0831 and we are trying to broadcast a clearer report from Moscow, where the press conference by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez continues. I believe he is now answering a question on his previous stay in Moscow when he was simply the secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. Let us see whether we can hear more clearly the prime minister's voice from Moscow:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] [broadcast in progress] The Soviet authorities say that they gave the information on the Chernobyl accident when they had it. I would like to ask you whether you believe that your government -- the Spanish Government -- really has the same information the Soviet leaders have on the accident.

[Gonzalez] It is absolutely impossible to answer for our part. You base of course, your relations on the trust that when the people in charge of a state say that this is the information we have; this is the information which is available, but one cannot go further than that. The truth is that Spain has tried not to make any sectarian political use of the accident. Why not? Because I start from the fact that an accident at a nuclear power station can happen anywhere. What worries me? What does worry me -- I have said it clearly and I have repeated it here -- is that there is no mechanism of coordination and communication which works with sufficient agility to respond to a situation of this kind among everybody in a coordinated way. Or put in words: One of the concepts that is universalizing the necessity for cooperation is nuclear energy, both in its civil and even more in its possible military use. The use of nuclear energy has no borders and does not recognize different political regimes; it equally affects citizens who live in different systems and therefore it seems to me that it would be very good if this thought leads us to say: Here there is the need for creating (?verifiable) mechanisms of security; there must be open and clear ways of communication to respond efficently to any situation that comes up, and efforts should also be coordinated in the scientific field for this response to be one that benefits humanity. This is to say that I value more the dimension of the individual human being faced with the challenge of something as important as nuclear energy than the dimension of the human being within a specific political, social, and economic context. [applause] [end recording]

This was the reply by the prime minister on the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. It seems that the press conference has just ended.

[Words indistinct] the reply by the Spanish prime minister on the possible, hypothetical, agreements that were reached with the Soviet Communist Party. Felipe Gonzalez said that he had never talked about this with Gorbachev, that in 1976 there was not any kind of agreement and that personally he would like to overcome the policy of blocs, a policy of separation, which he reiterated even with Spain within NATO. On two subjects of internal policy which we reported on earlier, the presence of U.S. forces in our country and whether Spain's membership in NATO following the referendum is assessed by the Soviets as moving farther away, let us say, in bilateral relations, the prime minister said that at the meeting with Gorbachev and with other leaders of the Soviet Union, he never discussed the U.S. presence in our country and the future of this presence and that in his opinion the Soviets understand that this comes within the competence of the Spaniards' freedom of decision. On the Soviet Union's attitude toward Spain's membership in NATO, Felipe Gonzalez also repeated that he does not believe that there is any obstacle in bilateral relations, because the Spanish people have decided by referendum to belong to the Atlantic alliance.

The prime minister was asked whether, as the Soviet side proposes, the existence of a dialogue -- and to increase dialogue -- between the West and East European countries -- above all an economic dialogue -- is possible. The prime minister said that this is possible and that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to hold direct talks between the EEC and CEMA -- the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance -- the Soviet common market -- supposes a big turn in the policy of the USSR, because up to now the eastern countries have not recognized the EEC juridical character. Of course, the Spanish Government is in favor of this dialogue and would do everything possible to strengthen it -- to intensify cooperation between the two Europes.

Then he was also asked whether the Spanish side, following the Chernobyl catastrophe, had ever considered cancelling this visit. The prime minister said that if the information received by the government advised him to do so, it would have been put to him, but as this information was not alarming, the postponement of the visit was never seriously considered. Prime Minister Gonzales said that, for the second time, he invited Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Spain -- the first time was in March of last year. He was also asked whether he believes that progress can be made on any of the proposals put forward at the conference on security. The prime minister said yes, but that in his opinion there is a big obstacle: The reciprocal feelings of distrust have not been overcome. To overcome this atmosphere of distrust, it is necessary to establish objective mechanisms of control aimed at reaching a level of security equal to everyone. Therefore, the magic word is trust.

It is in this direction that Felipe Gonzales believes progress can be made here.

Talks Point out World Interdependence

LD212314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The significance of the visit to our country by the head of the Spanish Government went, in my opinion, beyond the framework of purely bilateral relations. Of course, accords of no little importance on the further development of economic cooperation between our countries and on proceeding with more regular political consultations between them, were achieved in Moscow. At the same time, one of the most important characteristics of the present-day world was noted during the Soviet-Spanish talks, especially during the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Felipe Gonzalez: the rapid growth of mutual ties and of the mutual dependence of the states of our planet. This is manifested both on good and bad days, from the agreement, which has just been signed, on motor transport between the USSR and Spain, to the expression by the head of the Spanish Government of genuine sympathy with our country in connection with the accident in Chernobyl.

Yes, there are vitally important questions that are posed before all countries by the nuclear age. The main ones are an end to the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. In order to solve these problems, new thinking and new approaches in world policy are needed. Our country manifestly demonstrates both of these. We propose to begin taking most accessible steps -- without violating anyone's security -- toward the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe and the halting of nuclear tests. Our country has already set a good example in both respects: It has reduced the number of its missiles in the European zone and is going as far as extending the moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

But what do we see at the same time in the West? The latest nuclear explosions in Nevada and a new spiral of the arms race by NATO, where they are now discussing, in particular, plans for the production and deployment [razmeshcheniye] of a new generation of U.S. chemical weapons. Where is the new thinking here, the new approach to world policy? These are the same old, absurd stereotypes of the policy of strength and of the course aimed at military superiority.

Today at his press conference in Moscow, Felipe Gonzalez noted that there can be no unilateral security; security can only be mutual. The sooner that other Western capitals also realize this axiom of the nuclear age, the better it will be for all mankind.

PRAVDA Outlines Gonzalez Career

PM211137 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 May carries in its First Edition a page 1 200-word unattributed biographical sketch, accompanied by a conventional portrait photograph, of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in connection with his visit to the Soviet Union. The sketch outlines very briefly his educational and early political background, and notes that he has been elected to the Spanish parliament "several times" and became prime minister of the country in 1982. It concludes by stating that the Soviet Union "expresses the hope that the upcoming meetings and talks in Moscow will promote the further development of political dialogue and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Spain for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of detente and international security."

IZVESTIYA Reviews Ties

PM201840 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch: "Spain-USSR: Going Further"]

[Text] Madrid -- From Gijon's ocean embankment, oddly shaped as if by a whim of nature, there is a good view of the enormous port and the beautiful white ships standing in it. The flags of many countries flutter in the breeze, adding color to the gray spring sky and the eternally gray boxes of the port buildings. I know that our sailors are frequent guests of the port, where they have been coming for many years for the output of the metallurgical plant in Aviles, situated nearby, and my expectations were not disappointed: The steamer Labinsk of the Black Sea Steamship Company was moored there taking on cargo.

"We have come here from Havana," Captain Balaban said. "We are picking up 10,000 metric tons of steel billets and are setting off again, but unfortunately not homeward, but to Turkey. We are well known here and are therefore chartered with pleasure, and we try to do our job honestly. Representatives of the plant and the port enter the cabin and Semen Dmitriyevich holds some kind of businesslike conversation with them in Spanish, shows them something while examining documents and then all of them, laughing, sit down together to have tea and Soviet candy. A new conversation starts and the guests amicably praise the tea, the candy, and the Russian "masters" -- as the Russian captains are termed in foreign ports -- and then one of them, a younger man, becoming serious, suddenly says: "People have tried to make me believe so many things about Soviet people for many years. It is good that that time has gone forever; it is good that we are now getting to know each other better and better..." It is slightly more than 9 years since diplomatic relations were established between our countries. But today merely to list what has been accomplished on the path of developing Soviet-Spanish cooperation would take up too much space. This is specifically reflected in political dialogues at the state level, in the constant expansion of trade, scientific, technical, and cultural ties, and in the strengthening of human contacts through tourist exchanges, the twin-town movement, interparliamentary contacts, and friendship societies.

There are no disputes between the Soviet Union and Spain. Their views are close or identical on many international questions, including that of settling the tension in Latin America and the Near East by political means, improving the climate of cooperation in Europe, and turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and tranquillity, and therefore, it is natural that our countries' trade and economic ties have been progressively developed as evidence of the desire to live in peace and to mutually enrich each other with the achievements of science, technology, culture, and art. The last few years can be called a turning point -- a qualitative shift has taken place in organized trade and its basis in contractual law has been expanded and strengthened.

"The agreement to develop economic and industrial cooperation between our countries signed in 1984," Yu.A. Synkov, USSR trade representative in Spain, said, "opens up broad opportunities for mutually advantageous relations and has already started bearing fruit. Making these relations more stable, dynamic, long-term, and consonant with both countries' economic potentials is the main task now and it is a question of the state of Soviet-Spanish trade, where, unfortunately, many artificial barriers are still put in the way of expanding Soviet exports.

"We buy from Spain metalworking machine-tools, gantry cranes, textile industry machines, batteries, containers, rolled metal, special steels, steel pipes, chemicals, metal cord, paper, leather, citrus fruit, olive and soybean oil, cotton fabric, and many other things," my interlocutor continued. "The main item is the repair of our ships in Spanish yards; joint Soviet-Spanish societies have proven their worth. We are now attracting trade with many new state and private firms producing rail cars, chemicals, and machines for the automotive industry and are also preparing for new forms of trade cooperation -- the implementation of joint projects in other countries. As you can see, there will be enough work for a long time." "And what does Spain buy from us; is the structure of our traditional exports changing?" "It undoubtedly is. Many new goods have appeared, primarily machines: mining combines, wheeled tractors and motor vehicles, metal-cutting and weaving machine tools, electric motors, electronic items, televisions, surgical equipment, and so forth. Sales of our advanced technology licenses have grown recently in Spain. Unfortunately, Spain's entry into the 'Common Market' has led to tighter restrictions imposed by its partners on the purchase of many Soviet industrial goods. Nonetheless, we are confident that scope for new ideas will always be found, given a mutual desire to further develop trade." The current first official visit to our country by Spanish Prime Minister F. Gonzalez will undoubtedly give a new boost to the entire spectrum of Soviet-Spanish relations. There are great expectations about this here in Madrid, and everyone I have talked to recently -- politicians, public figures, industrialists, businessmen, and ordinary Spaniards -- mentioned it.

SAARLAND LEADER LAFONTAINE VISITS

Met By Antonov

PM211347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Arrival"]

[Text] O. Lafontaine, minister-president of Saarland (FRG), arrived in Moscow on 16 May. The prime minister and his entourage were met at the airport by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Talks With Gromyko

LD211655 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- Oskar Lafontaine: We believe that all efforts made by governments in the economic, cultural and other fields should aim for bringing about detente.

Andrey Gromyko: A good cause indeed!

These remarks opened a meeting between Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of Saar state (the FRG), a member of the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in the Kremlin today.

Andrey Gromyko expounded in detail the Soviet viewpoint on the problem of terminating nuclear weapon tests. This problem is understood by every person, even a layman. Despite the fact that the USSR extended the moratorium on nuclear explosions till August 6, 1986, the U.S. Administration with strange fanaticism insists on the conduct of nuclear weapons tests and carries them out.

The Soviet Union believes that a test ban would become an important element of a series of measures which would facilitate more radical decisions. If the West German Government put its weight behind the idea of ending nuclear tests, it would make a great contribution to the relaxation of tension and to progress towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. But it is not doing so.

The sides agreed that the ending of nuclear tests was a priority goal today. At the same time Oskar Lafontaine stressed that he was opposed to any use of nuclear energy.

Andrey Gromyko replied that the Soviet Union was consistently opposed to the military uses of nuclear energy, as is shown by a large-scale program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of January 15, 1986 and reiterated by the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. As for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, we should reckon with realities: "Peaceful atom" has already become a sizeable industrial sector in many countries.

Both sides expressed their common view that it was necessary to work out international agreements with the aim to ensure safety in the development of nuclear power engineering and to draw into the process as many countries as possible. The Chernobyl accident calls for it, it is demanded by broad public circles the world over. This view is understandable to millions of people.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the response to the present-day demand of nations consisted in a combined implementation of two tasks -- on the one hand, international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy and, on the other hand, the successful struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Unfortunately, a handful of politicians who oppose this approach are a stumbling bloc on this way. Should we risk the lives of millions of people in order to satisfy the ambitions of this handful of politicians who are possessed by the idea of achieving military superiority and are imposing their "star war" plans on other countries?

Oskar Lafontaine described the USSR's proposals on ending nuclear testing as good. We will always support them, he said. The negative stand of the SPD on the U.S. SDI programme and plans for the chemical weapons race was reaffirmed.

The mutual wish and striving was expressed to broaden relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty of 1970. The fruitfulness of such cooperation was demonstrated in the past, is felt at present and can manifest itself with fresh force in future, if both countries strive.

Comments on Talks

LD211945 Hamburg DPA in German 1321 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 21 May -- Oskar Lafontaine (SPD), minister-president of the Saarland, was received by Soviet head of state Andrey Gromyko in Moscow on Wednesday at the start of his political talks. Lafontaine told Western correspondents that a region-twinning arrangement between the Soviet republic of Georgia and the Saarland was agreed as a result of his talk. A treaty to this effect was still to be signed.

Hitherto, there was already a town-twinning arrangement between Saarbruecken and the Georgian republican capital of Tbilisi. Lafontaine returned to Moscow on Tuesday after a 4-day visit to Georgia.

According to him, during the 1 and 1/2 hour talk, Lafontaine explained his attitude toward nuclear energy which, in his view, should not be used either militarily or peacefully. Gromyko, to be sure, spoke out against a military use of nuclear energy, but stressed that the Soviet Union intends to continue to back the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

They also spoke about topics in international disarmament, Lafontaine said. He welcomed the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests up to 6 August. This is a first step on the road toward international disarmament, which other states possessing nuclear weapons should join.

Meets With Dobrynin, Zagladin

LD211948 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, met today with Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of Saarland (West Germany), member of the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

During the conversation the sides discussed some questions connected with the international situation, the consolidation of security and cooperation on the European Continent and the development of relations between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The sides noted the identity of views on the need for taking effective measures by all countries aimed at curtailing the arms race, eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and substantially reducing conventional armaments, especially in Europe.

The sides went on record in favour of the development of constructive cooperation between the West and the East in various spheres in the interest of peace and people.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 'MILITARY-POLITICAL REVIEW' OF MIDEAST

PM211552 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "New Acts of Aggression in Preparation]

[Text] Public attention is again focused on the Near East, where the storm clouds of war are gathering. The situation around the Syrian Arab Republic is becoming increasingly tense. And events in the region are unfolding in accordance with a scenario devised by Washington. According to instructions, the U.S. and Israeli propaganda machines have unleashed a blatant campaign, groundlessly accusing Syria of "involvement in international terrorism." No concrete confirmation is cited, of course, since none exists. It all boils down to statements of a general nature.

But, as experience shows, neither Washington nor Tel Aviv has any need of concrete proof. All they need is a pretext to deal with an independent state that refuses to accept American-Israeli diktat. The decisions of the Tokyo conference of leading capitalist countries, the Cairo newspaper AL-AHALI points out, provided new evidence of the preparation of aggression against Syria. The Tokyo meeting confirmed that, by labeling independent states "international terrorists," the United States and its allies consider that they have the right to bring down military might on them. Groundless accusations of involvement in terrorism, AL-AHALI notes, were the pretext for the Libyan attack and are now being used as a pretext for aggressive preparations with respect to other sovereign Arab states, including Syria.

Implementation of these aggressive preparations against Syria is indeed proceeding at full speed. Except on this occasion the leading roles are being given to the loyal strategic ally of the United States in the Near East -- Zionist Israel. It is believed that during Defense Minister Rabin's visit to Washington Tel Aviv obtained Washington's "OK" in principle for an anti-Syrian interventionist action. For it was precisely after this visit and on the completion of the Tokyo meeting of the "Seven" that Tel Aviv began particularly actively to concentrate its troops in the captured Syrian Golan Heights and occupied regions of southern Lebanon. It is mainly armored units -- to which the Israeli expansionists allocate the role of a strike force when carrying out an attack on a given country -- that are being moved there.

According to the Damascus press, the Israeli military could undertake another military adventure, primarily in those Lebanese regions where there are Syrian troops from the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. Thus, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, 50 Israeli tanks with helicopter cover have taken up position in the region of Al-'Urqub, which is inside the so-called "security zone" declared by Israel. The newspaper stresses that this part of the zone is closest to the Syrian military positions in southeastern Lebanon. Israeli tanks are also being concentrated in other jumping-off positions. In all, as the United Arab Emirates newspaper AL-ITTIHAD reports, Israel has prepared 1,800 tanks and at least 27,000 servicemen for a Syrian attack. At the same time there has been in Israel an increase in the frequency of large-scale maneuvers to mobilize reservists. And this, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN stresses, serves primarily as a reliable indication that Tel Aviv is contemplating a large-scale military adventure.

The sinister saber rattling is accompanied by increasingly brazen threats toward Damascus from Tel Aviv. "Military action against Syria has been practically decided upon," Israeli Interior Minister Bar-Lev threatens. And former chief of Israeli Military Intelligence General Sagi is stating for all to hear that "Syria deserves a real thrashing."

The following indirect facts also testify to the Israeli intervention being prepared against Syria. According to AFP, official Washington has begun to take measures to safeguard Americans in this region, which could become a theater of military operations at any moment. At the same time American journalists in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Cyprus have been recommended to always have cash available "in case of emergencies," which will have an immediate impact on the work of banks, communications, and transport.

A few days ago the Beirut newspaper AL-SHARQ reported a secret Pentagon plan which is to be implemented in the event of a "successful outcome" to the Israeli action against Syria. In the newspaper's words, this scheme is aimed against Lebanon and has as its objective the seizure of vast areas of its territory. The plan for aggression calls for intensive bombardment of West Beirut by ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet. Simultaneously, Israeli aircraft will hit a number of Lebanon's southern regions, while the puppet "army of southern Lebanon" will begin an offensive east of Sidon with Israeli support. It is planned to create a major Pentagon and NATO base, which will make it possible for them to keep their sights trained on Near East states and on the territory seized from Lebanon. There is no doubt that the Israeli military, which operates in the closest contact with the Pentagon, will also be able to have access to this outpost of aggression.

This was confirmed yet again during Israeli Defense Minister Rabin's earlier mentioned visit to the United States. As became clear, the head of the Israeli military department not only had discussions at the Pentagon on the plans to attack Syria but also signed during his talks with Weinberger an agreement involving Tel Aviv in the American "star wars" program. Israel has thereby become the third American ally, after Britain and West Germany, to officially agree to participate in the implementation of the notorious U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative." There is no need to mention what consequences such a step threatens for the Near East region. The multifaceted military cooperation between the United States and Israel will soon be supplemented by a new sphere -- space. But there is an even more dangerous aspect to this agreement. Tel Aviv's participation in the militarist "star wars" program, the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM stressed, threatens to make the Near East conflict global in character. The U.S. strategic ally in the Near East, it points out, is becoming one of the most active initiators of the arms race's spread into space.

It is perfectly clear that the development of events of this kind in the Near East, the continuing U.S. and Israeli gamble on military force, and the interventionist plans they are nurturing promise this long-suffering region neither stabilization nor protracted and lasting peace in the near future. Aircraft carrier diplomacy and terror, which Washington and Tel Aviv have elevated to the status of state policy, can only tighten the knot in the Near East even further.

Unravelling this knot is an insistent demand of the times. The way to do this is well known. The "Proposals of the Soviet Union for a Near East Settlement" were published in the summer of 1984. In them the USSR advanced a number of precise and proven principles on which, it is its firm conviction, a just and comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem must be based.

First, the provision on the inadmissibilitty of seizing other people's lands by aggression must be strictly observed. Consequently, all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 must be returned to the Arabs and the militarized Israeli settlements created on them must be liquidated. Second, it is necessary to safeguard in practice the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, of whom the PLO is the sole legitimate representative, to self-determination and for the creation of their own independent state on the Palestinian lands that would be liberated from Israeli occupation. Third, the USSR proposes the safeguarding of the right of all the region's states to secure and independent existence and development.

Such are the main principles on the basis of which the Soviet Union considers a Near East settlement must be implemented. What is the way to achieve such a settlement? All past experience proves not only the fruitlessness but also the danger of attempts to solve the Near East problem by imposing on the Arabs various kinds of separate deals with Israel like Camp David. The only correct and effective way to fundamentally solve the Near East problem is the path of collective efforts with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. Therefore, the Soviet Union proposes the holding of a special international conference on the Near East. Its task would be to find solutions to all the aspects of a Near East settlement. The result would be the signing of a treaty or treaties on the agreements reached.

The Soviet Union's proposals for a Near East settlement are imbued with a sincere desire to establish a just and lasting peace in this region and are aimed at eliminating the explosive situation there. This is precisely why they met with such approval in Arab public circles and other countries.

The Soviet Union's principled policy on the Near East question was reiterated recently during Arab League Secretary General C. Klibi's visit to Moscow. Speaking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists before flying out from Moscow, C. Klibi stressed that the Soviet Union's clear and precise position plays an important role in the matter of safeguarding the Arab peoples' security and seeking ways to solve the Near East problem.

Peace must finally prevail in the Near East!

POLYAKOV RECEIVES KUWAITI ENVOY FOR TALKS

LD202350 Kuwait KUNA in English 1835 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 20 (KUNA) -- A meeting was held here today between Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'a'j and the director of Middle Eastern Affairs at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Vladimir Polyakov.

Al-Du'a'j told KUNA that the meeting dealt with possibilities of increasing the number of scholarships provided to Kuwait. They also discussed the Eastern bloc countries' active participation in the investment projects with Kuwait, he said.

The ambassador noted that they had also discussed a visit to Kuwait by the chairman of the government Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Konstantin Katushev's scheduled for early next month.

Al-Du'a'j, said that Arab issues have been discussed during the meeting. He said that the Soviet official affirmed that the only way to find a just and comprehensive solution for the Middle East crisis is to hold an international conference, to be attended by all parties including the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Polyakov praised Kuwait's role in healing inter-Arab disputes, Al-Du'a'j said.

JORDANIAN CP MEMBERS ARRESTED AFTER UNREST

LD192027 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Damascus May 19 TASS -- A statement by a spokesman for Jordan Communist Party (JCP) has been circulated here. The statement has it that the authorities in Jordan have arrested a large group of patriotic figures of the country. Among them are Faliq Warrad, first secretary of the JCP Central Committee, Ya'qub Ziyyadin, Issa Madanat, Ishaq Khatib, and Rushdi Shain, members of the party's leadership.

The represssions followed mass activities in the town of Irbid and student demonstrations in Yarmuk University, during the suppression of which tens of people were killed or injured on May 15. The statement points out that the unrest was caused by the arrests of many students and by their expulsion from the university for taking part in anti-American demonstrations in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya.

The JCP demanded immediate end to the repression and the release of the arrested. Similar statements have been issued by other Jordanian democratic organizations.

Beirut May 19 TASS -- AL NIDA newspaper has published a statement by the Communist and workers' parties of the Arab East about the developments in Jordan. The statement says, in particular, that Jordanian patriots are being subjected to repressions at a time when U.S.-Israeli threats to Syria have intensified, malicious attacks on Libya are being continued, and another conspiracy is being woven against the Arab people of Palestine.

The communist and workers' parties of the Arab East follow with concern the developments in Jordan and condemn the persecution of national-patriotic forces that struggle against the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel and against Jordan's being drawn into capitulatory deals, for democratic freedoms and an improvement of the people's life.

TASS REPORTS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

LD201744 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- TASS economic department reports: A session of the Soviet-Algerian subcommission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation held in Moscow has discussed questions connected with the construction of energy generation, oil and gas extraction projects. Specifically, it was pointed out that the construction of the gas pipeline connecting Alrar, Tin Fouye and Hassi Messaoud had been completed at the time stipulated by the contract. The 654-km-long gas pipeline was built in difficult natural and climatic conditions. It connected one of the ten gas fields of Algeria with Hassi-Messaoud, the oil extraction centre that accounts for 60 per cent of oil production in Algeria. The construction of the gas pipeline will permit to double the supply of gas to the oil field for pumping it into the oil seam.

The "Gigel" thermal power plant for which equipment and various structure are being delivered from the USSR will be the biggest project of Soviet-Algerian cooperation in the coming five years. The session discussed prospects of a joint construction and rebuilding of other projects on the Algerian territory.

Soviet-Kuwaiti talks on the development of trade and economic cooperation have been held in Moscow. The Kuwaiti delegation at the talks was headed by Husayn al-Jasim, deputy chairman of the board of "Petrochemical Industries Company". The sides analyzed, among other things, prospects of putting into practice the preliminary agreements reached during the visit to the USSR last February of 'Ali al-Khalif al-Sabah, minister of oil and industry of Kuwait.

The Soviet Foriegn trade association "Avtoexport" delivers annually to Jordan "Lada" cars producted by the Volga automobile works. Since the beginning of the current year 160 cars have already been delivered to Jordanian consumers. Under the contracts signed by "Avtoexport" with its Jordanian partners 383 "Lada" cars will be delivered there, including "VAZ-2107", "VAZ-2143" and "Niva" cars with enhanced cross-country capacity.

"Unimeg" as a traditional partner of the Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Traktoroexport" at the Egyptian market. Contracts have been signed for the delivery of tractors to Egypt to a total sum of 15 million roubles. Apart from it, it is envisaged to deliver to "Unimeg" various farm implements to the sum of about 4 million roubles.

The Moroccan firm "Al-Tijara" is one of the importers of soviet tractors and other farm machinery in that country. "Trakoroexport" has signed another contract with it for the delivery to Morocco of 100 wheeled tractors "MTZ-BYELARUS" of various types. These machines gained good reputation at Moroccan farms.

CORRECTION TO CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT ON GOLAN TENSION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Correspondent in Damascus Reports Golan Heights Tension," published in the Middle East & North Africa section of the 19 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 4, paragraph five, line five: ...such threats, including the Israeli Army Chief of Staff...(omitting extraneous sentences)

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN DELEGATION -- A Tunisia-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, headed by Ahmed Khalid, deputy minister of culture, has visited Uzbekistan. The guests acquainted themselves with historic monuments and newly established rayons in Tashkent City which has fraternal relations with Tunis. They also traveled to Samarkand. The members of the delegation conferred with the aktivs of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries on 29 April. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 30 Apr 86 GF]

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Silayev Interviewed on Aftermath

LD211951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1620 GMT 21 May 86

[Interview with Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko at the Chernobyl AES; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Mikhaylenko] Ivan Stepanovich, you have spent 18 days here or, to be more precise, 18 days and nights.

[Silayev] Yes, and not just spent, but worked at a very intensive rhythm, rate.

[Mikhaylenko] When was it the most difficult?

[Silayev] Well, first and foremost I must say that these 18 days and nights flew by as if they were a single day, it seems to me now, looking back. Of course sometimes during the course of the first 5 to 7 days and nights, when there was still uncertainty, when it was unclear how effective the measures that were being adopted were, we worried about each feature of the reactor's behavior, but, later on, when we began to see the results of the action carried out by all the scientific, engineering, and technical methods, confidence began to build that we were beginning to come to grips with the initiative and competition with this calamity.

[Mikhaylenko] Why is it that everyone mentions 9 May; all specialists one happens to meet with say that the crunch came on this date.

[Silayev] This was obviously a psychological hurdle: We began to feel confident by 8 May and it is against this background that on 9 May, towards the end of the day, we saw that a small flame appeared in the pit, although everything was already extinguished. Naturally this alarmed us. We were quite tense. Since it was already dark, we were unable to undertake any sort of countermeasures, but, it turned out that it was simply a piece of parachute left there from when we had been dropping lead that had burst into flame.

As a matter of fact, when observers on the spot reported to us at night that everything was extinguished, we calmed down and went away for a brief period. Well, this is how we were shaken, properly speaking, by this situation on 9 May.

[Mikhaylenko] But this period is altogether brief. I see that you leave the headquarters some time after 0100 at night and already at 0700 in the morning you are back on the job, so to speak.

[Silayev] Well, what can you do? You do not feel like sleeping at a time like this, you want to do as much as you can, but during the time earmarked for sleep we slept soundly for 2 or 3 hours. But one wants to return as soon as possible, to start the new day, to attack further. In general, everyone worked in a single surge of enthusiasm and that is why I say that these 18 days flew by as if a single day.

[Mikhaylenko] We had meetings here with the staff of the State Bank and they told us, in particular: that during these 18 days and nights you have been working here you have given numerous instructions to give financial incentives to those people who have distinguished themselves most in these operations. Who would you personally like to tell us about as someone in charge of all these operations?

[Silayev] Indeed, I have been authorized to award large financial bonuses for work in exceptionally dangerous conditions, work of great significance to further develop the situation, for the course of events, straight on the spot. Well, the work is finished, fulfilled, reports made -- and I met these heroes and personally handed them financial bonuses on behalf of the government. There were many of them. Take the opening of the basin gate-valve, when it was vital to draw the water away in a matter of a few hours...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] From underneath the reactor?

[Silayev] ...From underneath the reactor, since there could have been a danger of a secondary steam explosion if the hot components of the fuel should come near. And, at the same time, to approach these gate-valves -- it was as though one had to go there through a minefield, there was a high level of radiation there -- well, the engineers nevertheless found a loophole and the workers together with the engineers made their way into this chink and opened this gate-valve. As for the lower gate-valve, it was indeed necessary to draw the water away on the lower floors, all the same, it was situated under water -- well, there were many like these.

[Mikhaylenko] The minister of transport construction said that you had given awards to 16 people from his department.

[Silayev] Yes, you see, since radiation in a number of zones was high and it was essential to get through...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] And time does not wait.

[Silayev] And time does not wait, that is why we could not have put people at risk keeping them in that zone for long. That is why they were collectives: They would work for 30 minutes or 1 hour; go off to be replaced by the next one, so as to fulfill the task without detriment to the health of those who were working and we were mindful of that. That is why there were groups — not one or two people -- but groups of 10 or 15 people, but all of them made equal contributions.

But naturally the first one, the one to take the first step, naturally it was going into the unknown, the uncertain -- well, of course, the value of this, these 2 to 3 hours was immeasurably more than that of the 8 subsequent ones when it was known that one could do this.

[Mikhaylenko] In these meetings that you have been telling us about who is there who stands out in your memory, which moment stands out, in your view?

[Silayev] I would say that the moment I remember most clearly was when I went with a group of comrades into what we called the bunker -- the established refuge to be used in case of emergencies. The center for on-site work has been set up there; the leaders of the operation are there; the workers and the engineers are there. All around there is radiation, all around there is danger. But the work has to be done. And it was there that I felt the militant mood of the whole collective; they were all as one man. It is not easy there. The conditions are bad. It is underground. The ventilation does not work. But, all the same, everyone is united in the mood to do the work and do it as quickly as possible. There are no complaints, no petty grievances, say, at any inconveniences. They want only to do as quickly as possible what they are instructed to do.

and, of course, this gave us strength and confidence and a sense of responsibility because these comrades have confidence in us, they trust us; they know that we are sending them to do dangerous work but that we are thinking of them, we are concerned for them and would not allow them to come to harm. For that reason, we had precise time-tables, precise shift periods. Every hour or every 1 and 1/2 hours, depending on the situation, one group is replaced by another. In general, when he was in such a difficult situation after a long period of such peaceful and calm life, the Soviet person in danger once again proved himself to be a heroic person, a person who believes in his homeland and prepared to give up his life if required.

You know, I have been meeting people here that I have known for a long time, very high-ranking government leaders, ministers, for example, Vladimir Arkadiyevich Brezhnev, Mikhail Ivanovich Shchadov. It seemed to me that they have become quite different people over these 3 weeks. Something new has appeared in the features of their faces and, perhaps, in their methods of leadership and their way of conversing. You know, you should pay...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] There was something of the fighter.

[Silayev] I have been thinking this over and it seems to me that those who have traveled along this path in this short but very intense and dangerous period have acquired, I consider, new aualities -- if one is speaking of the leaders here. No delays were permissible here; they were excluded, as was any appeal to the usual formalities. Everything had to be decided on the spot without wasting any time and without reference to anyone else. And they displayed these qualities here. This shows that our leaders do have what is required by the party, what the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress call for. This was a test for the leaders. And one can say about those who participated in this process that they left behind them some of the old ways of working and the old burden. These shortcomings have been filtered out here. I have no doubt that these leaders, including ministers will now work more strongly.

You know, it is still amazing -- the calm here. Three days ago I watched, at 0100, as mining foreman Vladimir Dolya led out for duty a team of miners who were to cut through to this underground tunnel. You know, the way he talked to them; the purposeful way he worked, his ease of command and the very profound concern for those who were going to work in that tunnel: Be careful men, not that way, look out there, wash as soon as you come out, you must do this, in no circumstances go over there. And the men calmly had a smoke, got onto the bus and went off to do that work.

The everyday nature of this, the readiness for self-sacrifice, the readiness to go off to perform great feats: I am sure that no one here thinks that they are going off to perform great feats like the firemen who went in to the fire first.

This shows once again that our Soviet system, our communist education, our young people -- because there are many young people...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] And we criticize them.

[Silayev] And we criticize them. But in difficult times they show their qualities as Soviet people. Everything is accumulated here and this is shown clearly here [as heard]. And, indeed, they think that they are doing something normal and everyday here even though they understand that is dangerous and, in a number of cases, perhaps even verging on the mortally dangerous -- and there have been such moments. But I cannot relate a single case when someone said: I am afraid, I will not go. There have been no such cases among the commanders, foremen, organizers of the work, nor among the workers: There was no case when anyone said that.

[Mikhaylenko] It would have been understandable if this had happened.

[Silayev] Of course. It is dangerous but this is peacetime and you would think that there might be some people who would say: in peacetime, I am not going to take the risk. Everyone had just the same thought: how to do this, do it well and do it on time.

[Mikhaylenko] I put a rather sly question to Academician Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The helicopter pilots had told me that he had flown over the crater of the reactor more than any of the crews working there. And I said to him: So, Yevteniy Pavlovich, does all this stuff not affect physicists? He smiled and said: It was something I had to do.

[Silayev] You are quite right and you will no doubt recall that in his television broadcast Mikhail Sergeyevich had warm words to say about the scientists. Indeed, Velikhov, Legasov, and other scientific workers and scientists played a major role here, not to say a decisive role at critical moments. And, of course, as soon as moments of alarm arose, they instantly got into a helicopter and flew straight to the spot to assess the situation personally and to draw up recommendations immediately. This played a great role in the efficient adoption of decisions and their recommendations confirmed their effectiveness.

[Mikhaylenko] Interesting, is it not, that ministers have been getting into tanks to drive through the danger zone and, to give an example, scientists have been boarding helicopters. All told, you get the impression -- and I hope this does not sound bombastic -- that the flower of our country has gathered here, its best people.

[Silayev] You see, I think that any one of us would behave in exactly the same way. One could not say that particularly outstanding people were picked. People were selected for the nature of the work they did, for their scientific training. These are ordinary Soviet people -- from the ordinary worker to the minister.

[Mikhaylenko] Transport builders were needed when the foundation pit had to be dug up, mining tunnellers are now being used when a tunnel has to be excavated under the reactor, helicopter crews were needed when the reactor needed to be buried. Everyone has been doing his bit. And the helicopter crews, they say, (?are also working in a very spirited fashion).

[Silayev] Well, airmen are people who are always in the front line, they are a courageous lot. I must say that applies to all of them. Then, take the chemical troops. They are constantly encountering dangers, same as the mine-clearing specialists: If anything, things are even more dangerous. Mine specialists know when they have discovered a mine what technical methods should beused to handle it. But a member of the chemical troops is coming across this sort of thing for, one might say, the first time. Much is not yet understood. The methods for doing this have not yet been developed and yet the job has to be done. Thus, I would identify with the airmen and stress the significance of the courageous behavior of the chemical troops, whose job it is to seek out contamination and to carry out decontamination measures, thus laying a trail and creating normal conditions for the miners, the transport workers and so on. Overall, one might say that everyone worked in a common burst of enthusiasm.

[Mikhaylenko] Ivan Stepanovich, the time has obviously come to make an initial summing up -- well, if I am not mistaken, judging by the situation, judging by what the commission has said... [sentence as heard]

[Silayev] Well, you see, it is of course early yet to make a summing up. What we can talk about at the present time is a switch from one stage of the work to another. I have already made this reply to some correspondents and I shall repeat it here: We have been through a very important period, a period in which we took the situation in hand, and today we can declare that the danger of a repetition of what occurred, or something even worse, does not exist. This matter has been resolved. The reactor has today actually been, let us say, tamed. But the existing consequences -- contamination of the area, contamination of buildings -- the elimination of these and the scattered sources of contamination is work of no lesser importance. And Mikhail Sergeyevich said in his television broadcast that it is a most important task to ensure that the health of of our Soviet people and their well-being should not be threatened. All our remaining work is indeed based on this.

[Mikhaylenko] Work is currently being mounted to deactivate the contaminated areas. The men were telling me today that around 100 population centers have undergone their first cleansing, their first wash-down, on a trial basis.

[Silayev] Yes, there are currently two thrusts of our work. First, it is necessary to seal off these [radiation] sources -- the reactor itself and parts of the building of the fourth set adjacent to it -- and, as we are calling it, to build a sarcophagus around it. It will be a very complex technical engineering structure. Its elements are already being created in the form of a mighty concrete base under the foundation, containing a cooling system in case any individual pockets of molten material have still not gone out -- this theoretical possibility cannot excluded -- and they will find find this good cooling barrier in their way. But this is also the start of the foundations of this sacrophagus. Today we considered the proposals of the designers, we approved them, and in the next few days active work will begin to draw up the specific design of this sarcophagus. It is a very complex structure. It must guarantee us reliable entombment for many years, enabling the neighboring sets to work normally and enabling the residents of the town of Pripyat to return normally, after a certain period of time when we have completed the decontamination and to function there normally. This is a very important part of the work. That is the first thrust.

The second thrust is full decontamination in a certain zone where different types of fallout occurred, the decontamination of villages, hamlets, small towns, workers settlements, buildings, installations...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] Reservoirs.

[Silayev] The soil and reservoirs. This is also a very important and vital process. It requires a large amount of engineering facilities and a large number of services to be brought in -- above all, the chemical troops, other engineer troops, medical workers, and industrial workers. There we have the two thrusts.

[Mikhaylenko] You are currently the head of the machine-building bureau. Our country's best technology has been brought together here. How has it compared with the level of the machines bought abroad for this work?

[Silayev] As soon as the incident occurred, Western firms -- a very large mumber -- started to offer us their services, naturally for payment, and high payment at that. Recommendations were made. All possible materials for decontamination and for fire-fighting were offered. Equipment was also offered. In the circumstances we were naturally interested in this: We analyzed things and we even made a number of applications.

For instance, one Swedish frim offered to sell us materials that localize contamination and prevent it entering the soil. But when we looked into it properly, they offered us 790 liters at $18.5 each. We organized all this for ourselves, literally in a matter of a few days: We now make 30 metric tons per day. Imagine how much we would have to pay if we had to buy all this, and in fact, these materials are unobtainable.

As far as the technology is concerned, the equipment that we have at our disposal has not performed badly. What we were offered by a West German firm, to take a specific example, was initially acceptable regarding cost, but when it came to a specific purchase they inflated the price by a factor of 5 to 8. And we abandoned the purchase.

But is is an altogether different matter in that this incident suggests that better facilities are needed than those we have had hither to. In other words, the incident has taught us a great deal. We have invited our designers and machine-builders here, we are showing them what is required in such circumstances, what facilities there ought to be, and they are of course going to map out a program for us for use in similar or other circumstances -- no one can give us a guarantee that it will not happen, many different kinds of things can happen -- and so they are to create new technical facilities now, the things that we lacked. This is being done directly on-site here.

[Mikhaylenko] You know, from what I have seen I was particularly impressed by that radio-controlled monster with its "paw" that they drove down the road by remote control: It had an extension arms that can clear piles of debris, carry loads and dig up things. This equipment is very much needed now, is it not?

[Silayev] This equipment is needed; it is serving us well.

[Mikhaylenko] It is one of our machines, I think?

[Silayev] Yes, it is one of ours, a Soviet-made, fine, reliable machine that operates in difficult conditions as far as temperature and contamination levels are concerned. It is a considerable help to us. But there are even better facilities today. What is needed is not just to pick up large and heavy objects, but also some small piece of coal, some tiny bit, and place it neatly, for instance, into...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] Into a lead box.

[Silayev] Into a little lead box. Modern electronic robots and robot-arms are needed here. We do have the basis for this: We just have to adapt them for the work here and to employ them.

[Mikhaylenko] Ivan Stepanovich, who is doing what at the moment; who is responsible for what at this difficult time?

[Silayev] Well, the headquarters has been functioning. It has been determining the strategic program, so to speak, the areas in which we must pursue our work.

[Mikhaylenko] And you have also been sending for people when the need has arisen, is that not so?

[Silayev] Quite so. We have been calling on industries specializing in the fields relating to the tasks that had to be performed in eliminating the consequences of the accident.

Naturally, we have to tunnel under the fourth reactor building. We invited miners to help. It was necessary to drill (?channels) for cooling -- this was a task for Mintransstroy. Hydrologists have conducted, and are conducting, very intensive monitoring on the state of the water -- this is their function -- and naturally they will show their metle in this difficult situation. A quiet situation means working at one level, work under one type of pressure. Here it is another thing, this is an urgent situation. Here we are seeing what every sector is worth.

[Mihaylenko] A great many earth samples have been taken in recent days, by the Agroprom, by the Forestry Department. What for? What is the problem?

[Silayev] They are basically eager to return to their fields as soon as possible, to their lands. But for the moment we have not completed all the work: Until we are convinced on our own analysis of the samples that all remnants of contemination have been eliminated, naturally we cannot take the step of letting them in. As human beings we understand the grain growers, but at the same time we must hand them back a cleaned-up area with a guarantee, naturally working with them.

[Mikhaylenko] Your time is up now. Your are going away on leave. To whom are you handing over the leadership of the headquarters?

[Silayev] The next stage of the work has been allocated to Comrade Lev Aleksyevich Voronin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of Gossnab. He is a very experienced man, a tough man, so it is a very good replacement; all the more so is that he is in charge of our material resources -- that is very important now, a great quantity of materials of all types is needed, they need to be delivered here on time. This is also within his brief.

[Mikhaylenko] Primarily building materials, obviously?

[Silayev] Primarily, of course, building materials, quite right.

[Mikhaylenko] I have been told that special store bases are being set up around this 30-km circle now, where ballast, sand, cement, gravel will be piled up, everything necessary for this cement work, to build this tomb.

[Silyaev] Well, actually not around the 30-km circles, that would be too far away, so it is being taken much nearer. The country has provided everything necessary and provided it on time, and with a surplus. Now for a new stage we need new materials, new quantities, therefore the method is already worked out, but naturally demands serious situation. Material and technical supplies are basis of success, along with organization, along with mobilization, and in general, good discipline. All this put together, I have no doubt, will allow the next stage of the work to be dealt with successfully. Now we sorted out the situation concerning supplies, we have made assessments and studies, received samples and analyses, we are now compressing the ring of the blockade around the reactor. In general, medical workers, hydrologists, and the services of Comrade Izrael -- who are doing monitoring -- are talking about a systematic and constant drop in the level of radiation and the level of contamination. Thus this is a result of the joint efforts of all the services.

[Mikhaylenko] So it only remains for me to wish you a good rest, if you are planning to rest.

[Silayev] We have no time to rest, we need to work and strengthen the engineering sector.

[Mikhaylenko] Thank you, Ivan Stepanovich.

[Silayev] My pleasure. Good-bye.

[Mikhaylenko] Good-bye.

Evacuees Given Allowances, Housing

PM211401 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 May carries in its First Edition on page 3 a 1,200-word report by PRAVDA correspondent M. Odinets from Kiev Oblast, under the rubric "The Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events" and the heading "Work and Life..." Discussing the aftermath of the evacuation from Pripyat after the Chernobyl accident, Odinets states that "some people still cannot find their relatives who left the city on that memorable day." He goes on to discuss the problems of finding owrk for the evacuees, noting that for the people from Pripyat this has been resolved "by sending them on long-term assignments, to other AES' in the Ukraine, and also to AES construction sites. Thus, for instance, of the 23,000 people who were evacuated from Pripyat to Polesskiy Rayon, only some 2,000 are still in Polesskiy Rayon now. The payment of R220 allowances to the evacuees is in progress, and tens of thousands of people have already received them." Odinets then cites Pripyat party officials on the measures being taken now and for the future, noting that "they are already planning what to do if the people's stay in evacuation is prolonged and thinking about various options for organizing housing, people's daily life, and education for the school-children." Odinets gives examples of the offers of help received from people in Ivankovskiy and Polesskiy Rayons, which received the Pripyat evacuees, and the measures being taken to provide accommodation for them and their livestock. He goes on:

"The complexity of the situation requires maximum efficiency and flexibility from every leader in adopting well-considered decisions. But the facts show that in a number of subunits of the Yuzhatomenergostroytrans and in the Pripyat No 3 house building combine, problems of finding work for the evacuees are not being satisfactorily resolved. As M. Shevel, chairman of Kiev Oblast Trade Unions Council, reports, in recent days there have been cases of individual leaders failing to show due concern for creating suitable working and living conditions for their people.

"The leaders of the republic's Ministry of Motor Transport, having failed to grasp the situation, hurried to praise M. Sapiton, chief of Pripyat Motor Transport Enterprise 31015, as a skillful leader who had given a good account of himself in difficult times. But it turns out that he did not withstand the test, and the collective has demanded that he be relieved of his post.

"Elementary irresponsibility and laxity sometimes make themselves felt. The fact that hundreds of mothers with small children have not yet left Polesskoye for the south is evidence of bureaucratic complacency on the part of certain workers in the Kiev Oblast Public Education Department and trade union organizations in Kiev who are responsible for this sector of work."

Odinets goes on to note the problems faced by evacuated teachers who cannot find work and health workers and others who are in need of a rest after working constantly since the accident. He concludes by describing aspects of life returning to normal in the host settlements.

Cottages Sent for Evacuees

LD211633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The collective of the Belomorsk Wood Processing Combine has sent a whole village of 80 3-room cottages to Darnitsa station [a suburb of Kiev]. These standard houses are earmarked for the inhabitants of Chernobyl, who were evacuated after the accident at the AES. The responsible order was fulfilled in a short time -- in 13 days, that is, twice as fast as is provided for by the enterprise's capacity. Construction workers will be able to erect a village for 300 inhabitants on Ukrainian soil, out of the houses that are to arrive from the Karelian ASSR.

Officials Organizing Evacuees

AU211147 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 May 86 p 1

[Report by Yu. Kolesnikova, PRAVDA UKRAINY special correspondent: "Settling Issues in the Field -- Kiev Obkom's Routine Work"]

[Excerpts] The corridors of Kiev Obkom headquarters are now unusually deserted. The staffers, united in groups, are in the field to assist rayon committees in organizational and political work among the evacuees from the area of the Chernobyl AES. There are several groups of this kind. In the villages they are helping to form provisional party and Komsomol groups from among the evacuees, checking into matters of employing the evacuees, assigning children to kindergartens, nurseries, Young Pioneers camps, labor and recreation camps, exerting control over the standards of medical, trade, and consumer services, organizing recreation for people, and taking measures to examine applications and requests from the evacuees. At the same time they are keeping in touch with the obkom's coordinating group and briefing it on the situation in the field. This is the range of their obligations. Each group has an obkom section chief. Obligations have been neatly divided among obkom secretaries.

So then, what is Kiev Obkom doing nowadays when the danger has subsided? The registration of the Communists and komsomols who have left Pripyat and Chernobyl Rayon and are temporarily living in other rayons is going on. Party and party-komsomol groups, set up provisionally, along with the local aktivs are engaged in work among the population to explain the situation that has emerged, and are engaging the evacuees in labor activity and public life.

The delivery of newspapers and journals is regular. Cultural services have been organized for the population. There are now 48 clubs and houses of culture, 48 libraries, 48 film projectors, 17 agitation brigades, 23 amateur art collectives; feature films, newsreels, and documentaries have been selected. Schedules are being worked out and checked into for concerts, film shows, and sports competitions.

The apparatus responsible workers are briefing party organization secretaries, rayon-level party and economic aktivs, and meetings in basic party organizations on the tasks of oblast party organizations stemming from the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Kiev Oblast Komsomol committee has provided 1,506 children evacuated from Pripyat and Chernobyl with passes to health resorts at its own expense. The expenses for children from the 30-km radius have been taken over by trade union organizations.

Kiev Reports Food, Hygiene Measures

LD210921 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1915 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Difficult work on eliminating the consequences of the breakdown at the Chernobyl AES is going on. But in Kiev everything is proceeding as usual: The city awakens in the morning as before, its streets and transportation lines come to life again, Kievites walk briskly to their workplaces. And only certain establishments and organizations have somewhat changed their working schedules.

Every day operational sessions are held at the town's executive committee where specialists give briefings on the radiation situation, the quality of foodstuffs supplied to selling outlets and of drinking water. The town's headquarters is in action. It is composed of leading officials, specialists, medical personnel, and scientists. Their main task is to watch the situation closely and to do everything possible in order to ensure normal conditions of life, work, and leisure for the Kievites.

At the request of correspondents, the heads of scientific establishments agreed to impart information on their work. Lenyuk, deputy director of the Nuclear Research Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, doctor of technical sciences, said: Immediately after receiving the alarming report from Chernobyl, the primary task of our whole collective was to find out the consequences of radiation. In the shortest possible time a laboratory was set up for detailed monitoring of the state of [word indistinct], water, air, foodstuffs and [words indistinct]. Samples were brought by helicopters to the Zhulyany airport and from there by trucks to the institute where, with the aid of up-to-date (?microscopic, chemical) and nuclear means, speedy analyses were conducted of the elemental composition of substances. At the same time, around-the-clock monitoring was maintained in Kiev. A great load is shouldered by the collective of the radiation safety department, which is led by Candidate of Medical Sciences Koval. One of the most important (?study groups) is led by Khavrylyuk, deputy director for scientific work.

In solving the existing problems, the institute is effectively assisted by the headquarters formed at the presidium of the republic's Academy of Sciences. Here is a single example. At all four (?flour mills) of Kiev, instantly, in the course of a single day, dosimetric sensors were installed. On the headquarters' instruction the foundry problems institute of the republic's Academy of Sciences provided (?in a matter of hours) special protective devices to prevent the sensors from the impact of various obstacles. Every day, important data is collected. And although much still remains to be done, one can say with certainty that the most difficult period is now behind us.

Selviy, member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, director of the Kiev institute of work hygiene and occupational diseases, said: Many recommendations worked out by our institute make the basis of the measures that are taken today for protecting the health of population, including the inhabitants of Kiev, in connection with the breakdown in Chernobyl. What was necessary in the first instance was to warn the inhabitants of the localities adjacent to the AES that the level of radiation pollution on the surface of vegetables, grass and other plants could be in excess of the normal level. At the same time, radioactive substances land on unprotected skin and get into respiratory organs. The institute's specialists have worked out a complex of preventive measures, first and utmost for those who are working in the (?open). It envisages compulsory hygienic measures and a meticulous observation of the rules when working the [word indistinct].

The main thing now is the struggle with dust which is the main carrier of harmful particles. The strict observation of the hygienic norms should become compulsory for everyone.

A great deal of work is carried out these days by medical specialists of the institute's clinic. They carry out prophylactic checkups and when the need arises they treat those who work directly at the place of the breakdown.

Sheldelman, chairman of the learned medical council of the republic's Ministry of Health, director of the Kiev Institute of General and Communal Hygiene, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, stated: Scientists and medical workers and specialists are these days closely analyzing the situation. Monitoring posts regularly report the data on the state of the environment. First and foremost, they probe the state of drinking water in the Kiev water reservoir. They also control the state of other water impounds, on which there are dozens around Kiev. By today everything will be normal.

Constant observation of the radiation level is maintained at the Chernobyl AES. With the aid of up-to-date devices, scientists are watching the state of the nature zone adjacent to the Chernobyl AES. They study the isotopic composition and carry out the automatic analysis of radioactive substances. Strict verification of all food-stuffs is maintained in all shops and open markets. The quality of milk and vegetables is controlled especially strictly.

Still, no matter how assidious and strict are measures that are being implemented, the common cause of protecting the population's health demands that everyone participates in it. All of us must fulfill all recommendations of the republic's Minisry of Health, observe the norms of personal hygience and support all [words indistinct] in Kiev Oblast.

Condenser Plate To Go Under Reactor

LD210955 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 May (TASS) -- The miners working at the Chernobyl AES have been set a stiff schedule for approaching the damaged reactor and fitting a condenser plate [plita kholodilnik] under it, but all work is going according to schedule, and even ahead of schedule, TRUD reports.

Work is being carried out from a huge trench by the wall of the third unit. The tunnel starts from here, and runs toward the bottom of the concrete cushion of the fourth unit. Under this cushion, an extra one will be built, with a powerful cooling system fitted directly into the reinforced concrete.

The most difficult first meters of the collector tunnel have been laid at a depth of over 6 meters, in solid sandstone and under permanent radiation monitoring. The tunnel is being covered with a strong, reinforced concrete jacket. Above it is the third unit, and 150-160 meters from it is the damaged reactor.

The diggers are getting through 60 cm of sandstone per hour. Sandstone is one of the trickiest to tunnel through. Rates of work are implacably fixed by the personal dosim radiation monitor. The sense of personel duty in the situation which has taken shape on the site of the AES and beyond its confines, is inciting the miners to work with a sense of urgency. The normal rates of work are being exceeded two or three times over. There are over 400 people taking part in the round-the-clock work in the foundation pit, the paper reports.

Evacuees Out "For Several Months'

AU212002 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 21 (AFP) -- Chernobyl's nuclear reactor No 4 was functioning at just seven per cent of its capacity while an experiment was under way when the reactor exploded, a member of the Soviet commission investigating the April 26 accident said Wednesday. Viktor Sidorenko also told Western journalists here that the nearly 100,000 people evacuated from the 30-kilometer (18-mile) area around the plant would probably not be allowed back to their homes "for several months." He did not give details on the nature of the experiments under way when in his words "a sudden and uncontrolled surge in the power of the reactor occurred." But he said the experiment was being carried out during an annual inspection of the reactor.

GORBACHEV SPEAKS AT MACHINE-BUILDING CONFERENCE

LD212116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A conference was held today at the CPSU Central Committee on the question of further developing the machine-building industry and of raising the technical level and quality of its output. Taking part in the work of the conference, and addressing it, were Comrades Ryzhkov, Zaykov, and Talyzin; Comrades Antonov, Silayev, Maslyukov, and Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of state committees and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee. A long speech was delivered at the conference by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference noted that since the April 1985 Plenum of the party Central Committee, active work had been under way in the country to implement the general state program for the development of machine-building in the 12th 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000. The machine-building industry had achieved a stable regime of operation, the greatest success having been achieved where the attitude toward the task in hand had changed; where the labor collectives had actively joined in the quest for the new, and were showing initiative and responsibility in tackling the tasks of designing, producing, and mastering advanced equipment and technology.

Special attention was devoted to ensuring that the machine-building industry is provided with high-quality materials and articles; to more rapidly building up our own machine-tool building; and also to the priority development of instrument-building, electrical engineering, and electronics. In every institute and in every design bureau, it is necessary to have a system of objectively assessing technical levels, taking into account the dynamics of the scientific-technical revolution. Special attention should be given to speeding up and introducing Soviet inventions and improving the whole system of scientific-technical information. It was stressed that the leaders of the machine-building ministries, associations, and enterprises, and scientists and specialists, must quickly resolve a task of fundamental importance: that of bringing Soviet machine-building to a foremost position in the world.

VORONTSOV, KOVALEV NAMED 1ST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD211632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Yuliy Mikhaylovich Vorontsov, and Anatoliy Gavrilovich Kovalev, as first deputy foreign ministers of the USSR. The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bessmertnykh and Boris Nikolayevich Chaplin, as deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR.

CINEMATOGRAPHERS UNION CHIEF ADDRESSES CONGRESS

PM190927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 First Edition pp 1,3

[TASS report: "Truth of Life on the Screen: The Fifth USSR Cinematographers' Congress Has Begun"]

[Excerpts] The results of the work done in the past 5 years and the plans for the future are being discussed by the delegates to the Fifth USSR Cinematographers' Congress, which opened in Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace 13 May. The report of the USSR Cinematographers' Union Board was delivered by L.A. Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the board.

The 27th party congress' thoroughly validated line of accelerating the country's socio-economic development marks an abrupt turning point in society's life, he said. Like all Soviet people, Soviet cinematographers have moved on from the initial excited responses to the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the practical implementation of the decisions adopted by the congress. And they have moved on with an awareness of the role of the cinema in activating the "human factor" in scientific and technical progress and in the social, moral, spiritual, and emotional development of the socialist individual.

The cinema is part of the social consciousness and it is necessary to consider how movies reflect actual reality and how they influence it. The cinema is called on to show the fascination and invincibility of the new, to create examples of the heroes struggling to achieve the new, to reveal the contradictions on the path of the current restructuring that is in progress, and to communicate to people the real acuteness of conflicts and the heat of the struggle. At the same time it must always be borne in mind that the screen, both large and small, needs to depict the full, concrete truth that is incorporated in life itself. The study and embodiment of this truth in art requires a talent enriched by a knowledge of life and inspired by ideological commitment, civic awareness, and involvement in people's affairs and concerns. Quite a lot has been done to achieve the artistic study and comprehension of the contradictions in social development, depict the conflicts arising in production and everyday life, and recreate the dramas of thought accompanying the scientific quest.

At the same time it cannot be denied that a good few movies have been produced in which entertainment pure and simple is divorced from the serious problems of life, in which prominence is given to a trivial portrayal of manners, where platitudes drive out vital thought, and where art gives way to that which is merely competent but undistinguished.

The Soviet cinema is not a collection of unrelated movies but a process, often changing and contradictory, like life itself, which contains works of varying merit and levels, the speaker stressed. A role is played in its development by the thematic initiative and writing of scriptwriters, the talent, impeccable taste, and universal organizational ability of the director, the music of the composer, the culture and professional technique of the cameraman, the artist, and the sound mixer, the subtle understanding of composition and pace of the filmcutter, and finally the artistry of the actor, who appears before the audience on the screen as the moviemaker's representative. A lack of professionalism in even one part of this collective work inevitably undermines the entire movie.

Whatever the moviemaker's particular trade, he cannot fail to be aware how great the prestige of the cinema is in our country. It is not sluggards but enthusiasts, not demagogues but people of honor and conscience who create truly artistic works. The moviemaker needs a moral approach to his work just as much as he needs professional skill. And here it is necessary to make the most serious demands on each other and judge people's attitude to work according to the most stringent standards dictated by the tasks set by the party.

In this context the speaker evaluated critically the activity of the USSR Cinematographers' Union. Its influence on the creative process has been too feeble. In particular, the board secretariat, which is expected to be the focal point of the collective thought of moviemakers in determining the principles of cinematographic creativity, rarely discussed new movies, defended the creative rights of moviemakers with insufficient vigor, tolerated the fact that some movies were not released for years because of personal taste, subjective, or departmental reasons, and permitted a lowering of requirements when nominating movies for important awards. Certain instructions of the Fourth USSR Cinematographers' Congress have not been carried out.

The dynamics of social development, given new impetus by the 27th party congress materials, dictate the themes and style of cinematographic creativity. Even toward the end of the last 5-year plan, movies were appearing on the screen that were in tune with social feelings generated by the atmosphere of nationwide preparation for the CPSU Congress. However, even though more than a year has passed since the April (1985) Central Committee Plenum, there is still a lack not only of large-scale movies but also of vivid scripts capable of forming a real part of the spiritual and moral support for the party's planned restructuring in society's life.

Characterizing the most important areas of the cinematographic process of the creative 5-year plan, the speaker cited works that are true achievements of multinational movie art and possess enhanced social merit. They include movies about the Great Patriotic War that foster patriotism, courage, and fortitude and assert the ideas of internationalism and the friendship of the peoples; movies on civic themes dedicated to people of our time; and movies recreating graphic episodes from the fatherland's history and examples of its best people.

It is at the forefront of socialist creation and the world's trouble spots that the best documentary works are created. It is those movies, the speaker stressed, which provide the basis for evaluating with particular exactingness those insipid and bland movies that have recently filled the documentary movie screen. The newsreel in its old form has lost its previous importance when faced with such an immediate form of reporting as television. Experience shows that the viewer's interest can only be captured by a truly intelligent movie, endowed with the energy derived from a study of life and enhanced by intensive action on the screen and wide-ranging subject matter.

Together with documentary moviemakers, the best exponents of popular science movies have begun more boldly taking their place at the forefront of scientific and technical progress, creating impressive images of outstanding leaders, enthusiasts, and innovators.

At the moment, however, the potential of the popular science and documentary genres is not really being fully utilized. There is no well-conceived repertoire policy, reorganized in keeping with the demands of the times. The inertia of a number of movie studios and the inflexibility of their editorial apparatus, coupled with the connivance of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography [Goskino] and the passivity of organizations of the Cinematographers' Union, have meant that creative plans do not include the most important themes and areas of creative work.

Movies for children and adolescents, on whose production and hire the CPSU Central Committee adopted a special resolution, occupy a particular place in exercising Soviet cinema's socioeducational functions. Unfortunately, the M. Gorkiy Studio has not become the methodological center of children's and young people's cinema that it was meant to be. However, it is gratifying to note that some republic studios have begun working more actively on movies for children -- good movies have been produced in Turkmenistan, the Ukraine, Georgia, and Kazakhstan. They reach their zenith in cartoons -- work of all-union renown and world significance.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on script and movie production problems and the need for greater personal initiative and conscientiousness from everyone when determining a movie's future. The problem of professionalism and the struggle to raise the standard of the art is above all a problem of the responsibility of the moviemaker for the end result -- the quality of the movie, he stressed. If the cinema is to develop fully it needs a well-conceived program that must be based on the realistic elaboration of themes and problems dictated by the times, must absorb the mature creative plans of leading exponents, and finally must give studios scope for creative experiments and for giving newcomers a chance. The USSR Goskino is currently developing just such a program for the development of the Soviet cinema in the years ahead based on proposals submitted by the country's movie studios. It is important to ensure that the union's board and leading commissions do not remain aloof from this work and that its results are presented for discussion by society. It is equally important to ensure that our cinematography's creative program is based on an improved system of production that rules out bureaucracy and petty tutelage and is aimed at the struggle for quality and the higher ideological-artistic standard of movies. Creation should not serve production, instead production should serve creation.

A large part of the report was devoted to the Cinematographers' Union's work with creative youth. It is necessary to continue the remarkable tradition of creating schools, a tradition cultivated for decades -- from Kuleshov and Eisenstein to Kozintsev and Gerasimov. Those schools incorporate the high merit and honor of their masters: Their life and involvement in the movie process continue not only in their movies but also in their students.

Examining the cinema's role in developing the social consciousness and political and aesthetic culture of the people, special attention should be paid to problems of the real function of movies for audiences. Although movies fulfilled the 5-year plan target for box office receipts, it is alarming that the mass audience did not want to watch certain serious, honest movies dealing with particular problems. When the campaign to fill movie theaters and produce audience-oriented moviemakers was stepped up several years ago the means and methods of that campaign were not discussed in detail either by the Cinematographers' Union or by the USSR Goskino Collegium. Mass audiences are often won over by a simplification of art. The movie industry's difficulties are also aggravated by the incorrect ratio of Soviet to foreign movies. The lowering of ideological and aesthetic demands, distortion of good taste, and removal of social and moral concepts are the inevitable result of a fundamentally incorrect repertoire "policy." It is necessary to organize serious, well presented sociological research into audiences' attitudes to different types of movies and to publicize movies more vigorously, thoroughly, and effectively once they have been released.

Much can be done here by criticism -- keen, well meant criticism, avoiding banality and servility. The critic must primarily be a party critic, an ideological worker, one who brings party influence to bear on the artistic process. And he must also be objective and principled, ideologically purposeful, concerned primarily with the interests of the cause and not short-term factors of friendship or professional relationships.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on Soviet cinema's international ties. He stressed the importance of the more energetic and extensive development and deepening of creative contacts with colleagues from the fraternal socialist countries and noted that cooperation with moviemakers in capitalist and developing states and with their associations is receiving new development. Attention was drawn to the need to make more active use of every opportunity in the press and on radio and television to disseminate the truth about our country's foreign and domestic policy, to rebuff the anti-Sovietists and slanderers, and wage a committed ideological struggle, helping the party and the state in their colossal work aimed at consolidating the cause of peace and social progress.

We perceive the tasks posed by the party with all our heart and soul, L.A. Kulidzhanov said in conclusion. For the work of the union and of all Soviet cinematographers the 5-year plan ahead can and must be one of restructuring and renewal, uniting word and deed and giving new strength to Soviet cinematography, which is called upon to give the Leninist party real and effective help in implementing the 27th congress' lofty plans.

The report of the USSR Cinematographers' Union's Auditing Commission was delivered by its chairman, L.N. Nekhoroshev.

The congress then began debates on the reports.

ENDURING RELEVANCE OF LENINIST PRINCIPLES VIEWED

PM201255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 86 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Academician B. Ponomarev article: "Proceeding From the Great Leninist Traditions"]

[Text] "A most important task of party organizations is educating Communists in the spirit of the great traditions of bolshevism." (from the Resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress).

Since its foundation, the CPSU has traveled a vast distance and accomplished revolutionary transformations unprecedented in mankind's history.

The Leninist party that spearheaded the Great October Socialist Revolution initiated a process of the greatest importance on earth -- the transition from the system of exploitation and oppression of the working people to a system based on freedom and the absence of oppression and exploitation of man by man, to the socialist system that was the dream and ideal of mankind's best minds.

The party's multifaceted experience and its very extensive arsenal of forms and methods of political, economic, ideological, and organizational work, proven through many years and decades, are required to reliably serve Communists in the implementation of their large-scale and complex tasks aimed at the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The CPSU's experience is of a comprehensive nature since it embraces the whole range of questions pertaining to the elimination of capitalism and its vestiges. The organization of a new political system -- the system of genuine democracy -- the socialist restructuring of society, the creation of the material and technical base of socialism, the process of elaboration of communist ideology, and the ideological education of the working people.

"The path traveled by the country and its economic, social, and cultural achievements are a convincing confirmation of the vitality of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and of the tremendous potential inherent in socialism and manifested in the Soviet society's progress," the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress noted.

Along this path its trailblazers encountered incredible difficulties aggravated by the fact that the reactionary forces and the imperialist encirclement did everything in their power to stifle socialism at birth.

The theoretical and practical questions of the establishment of a new society loomed before the Leninist party in all their magnitude.

It was necessary to decide which forms and methods of work the party at the head of a vast state was to utilize; how the new state system was to be built; how the nationalities question was to be resolved in a country with many nations and ethnic groups; how an economy based on private ownership of the means of production was to be transformed into a socialist economy; how the country's productive forces were to be developed while ensuring that they are highly efficient and at the same time serve the interests and the needs of the working people reliably and are able to stand up to the competition with the capitalist world; and how to ensure the priority development and triumph of progressive socialist ideology and culture in the spiritual life of society.

We have successfully resolved all these and countless other questions. They have become part of history. Nonetheless, the experience gained in resolving them is truly invaluable and can be applied both in the present situation and in the future. Here it is important to utilize creatively not only the experience of the party as a whole, but also of every party organization at republic, oblast, city, enterprise, and village level, since each one of them has its own, quite unique experience, gathered over many years.

There is a great deal that can be learned from the party's history. It is always possible to extract from the history of the CPSU -- a veritable treasure trove in terms of its diversity -- some elements and aspects of experience that can also be applied today. In an attempt to single out the most relevant questions of the CPSU's history and application of the party's historical experience in respect to the present time, the following could be said.

At every stage of its activity the CPSU engaged in the theoretical elaboration of the problems it encountered at the time, guided by V.I. Lenin's idea that without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary practice. The party combines fidelity to Marxism-Leninism with a creative approach to theory and a resolute struggle against dogmatism.

We all can see that the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, the Congress Resolution, the new edition of the party Program, the amended CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development contain a profound innovative theoretical elaboration of the problems of improving socialism, effecting a gradual transition to communism, and achieving an acceleration of our development. The light of Marxist-Leninist theory illuminates our path for decades to come and enables us to draw the best conclusions for our practical work.

It is always on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory that the party has developed broad-scale ideological work. Communist ideology and its dissemination among the masses have served to establish and reinforce the cause of the creation of the material and technical base of the new system and to promote the working people's political education.

From the first days of the establishment of Soviet power, the imperialist forces launched a hostile campaign against it. All the forces of the Old World were mobilized in order to conduct, in addition to the armed struggle, frenzied anticommunist propaganda. Historical practice reveals the following natural law: The stronger the socialist system grows, and the greater the USSR's successes in the economy and in improving people's living standards and culture, the more intensive and extensive anti-Soviet and anticommunist activities become. In our time, this activity has been elevated in the United States to the level of a state policy to which the highest ranking personages of the U.S. Administration contribute. Not disdaining even the lowest of methods, imperialist propaganda seeks to discredit socialism and to sow among imperialist states' working people a lack of faith in the rightness of socialism and in the superiority of socialism over capitalism. This is why the struggle against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism has always been and remains an integral part of the party's ideological activity.

The history of the CPSU is exceptionally rich in forms and of work relating to the ideological sphere. In the course of its day-to-day work the party elaborated them in relation to specific conditions and to a specific time. Of particular importance are V.I. Lenin's instructions concerning the struggle against bureaucracy, the rigorous implementation of the decisions adopted by the party and the state, and the establishment of order and the observance of discipline.

An important aspect of the party's historical experience is the unswerving observance of the principle: Always with the masses, at the head of the masses. The indestructible unity of party and people has been achieved on the basis of many years of achievements. And this unity has constantly been strengthened and "renewed" in the course of the CPSU's entire history.

The party has always soberly assessed the prevailing situation, both domestic and international; it has seen the achievements as well as the adverse, negative phenomena, shortcomings, and outstanding problems. "All revolutionary parties that have perished to date perished because they grew conceited, failed to see where their strengths lay, and were afraid to speak about their weaknesses," V.I. Lenin said. "But we will not perish, because we are not afraid to speak about our weaknesses and will learn to overcome them" (Footnote 1) (Complete Collected Works, Vol 45, p 118).

A noteworthy example of the observance of this Leninst principle was the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress, which demonstrated the historic victories of socialism in the USSR to the whole world and serve as an example of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. At the same time, the phenomena of stagnation in the life of Soviet society, unfavorable trends in the economy and the social and spiritual sphere, the party and state organizations' failure to keep abreast of the demands of the times, and existing omissions and errors were openly discussed.

The documents of the 27th CPSU Congress substantiate the further natural enhancement of the Communist Party's leading role. This programmatic tenet, corroborated by the party's years of experience, speaks of the need to improve all aspects of the CPSU's activity. The party as a whole, and each party organization and every Communist individually, are called upon to act as the vanguard and to discharge this mission of theirs in practical matters. The 27th CPSU Congress placed renewed emphasis on this.

The main principle of the organizational structure and internal life of the party is democratic centralism. The unity of the party and the cohesion of its ranks -- based on the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism -- and iron discipline have been and remain the immutable law of the party and of all Communists, a guarantee of socialism's future victories.

One of the most important aspects of the Communists' experience is concern for the purity of the party's ranks. The entire history of the CPSU is imbued with the Leninist precept: Party members have no privileges, only additional obligations.

The important lessons furnished by the CPSU's historical experience include the unswerving implementation of the course toward the comprehensive development of the Soviet state's productive forces and promotion of scientific and technical progress. The CPSU, being by nature a revolutionary party and implementing revolutionary transformations in social relations, has actively promoted the development of science and technical progress. V.I. Lenin's work "The Great Initiative" [Velikiy Pochin] is very characteristic in this respect. In 1919, when the country was under the pressures of internal and external counterrevolution and in a state of economic collapse, the leader of our party enthusiastically welcomed and backed the first communist subbotniks.

At the same time, there and then, he set the historic task of overtaking capitalism in terms of labor productivity and indicated the way to resolve this task: by combining the latest achievements of science and technology "with the massive unification of conscious workers creating large-scale socialist production" (Footnote 2) (Vol 39, p 17). The party is unswervingly implementing this behest of Lenin's.

In his endeavor to open up new ways of developing the socialist economy, Lenin, back at the dawn of Soviet power, put forward the great idea of socialist competition. This idea has lost none of its vitality today. Proceeding from Leninist principles, it is necessary to improve the organization and enhance the effectiveness of competition, overcome formalism and stereotypes, and bring laggards in line with pacesetters, the new edition of the CPSU Program notes.

The meeting with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and production pacesetters and innovators held at the CPSU Central Committee 20 September 1985 was a vivid example of the fruitful utuilization of the historical experience of socialist building. The Stakhanovite movement, which was launched more than half a century ago opened up the tremendous creative potential of socialism, released the revolutionary spirit and initiative of the Soviet working class, and brought about a breakthrough in the endeavor to sharply increase labor productivity proceeding from the given standard of technology at the time. This nationwide movement marked a major success in the industrialization of the country and the high pace at which it was proceeding. And this remarkable experience, filled with new content, is today being channeled at the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee into the implementation of immediate tasks for the acceleration of socioeconomic progress.

The experience gained by the party during the country's industrialization is of unfading importance. I would like to mention especially the pace of this industrialization. This question was for many years at the focus of attention of the party, of all party organizations. It was necessary to overcome the country's age-old technological and economic backwardness. And socialism's future depended on the pace at which industrialization, the creation of the powerful production base of the socialist system, was effected.

The decisions of the congresses and party conferences in those years pursued the aim of kindling the flame of labor heroism, and mobilizing all party organizations for the implementation of industrialization at a high pace. And the party mobilized, inspired, and organized the working class, scientific and technical workers, and all the working people to work selflessly for the high pace of industrialization. The whole world was astounded at the rapid growth of the industrial might of the Land of the Soviets.

The pace of industrialization played a tremendous role in countering the onslaught of capitalism and ensuring the country's defense. It was no accident that industrialization and the high pace at which it was progressing were described as the policy that saved the motherland during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The forms and methods of work employed by party, state, trade union, and youth organizations, the press, and the entire Soviet society at that time contain much that could be put to use with a view to accelerating the socioeconomic development of the USSR.

A grand epic in the history of the party and the Soviet state was the switch of millions upon millions of peasants to collective, large-scale, mechanized farming. The party's work in the countryside during those years, the cities' assistance, the elaboration of the economic policy for the new, kolkhoz system, and thousands of other measures of that period form the invaluable store of experience of the socialist reorganization of the countryside. As is known, this work did not proceed without excesses and mistakes. But we corrected them as we went along and the kolkhoz system grew stronger from year to year. It is well known that the Hitler occupation forces made incredible efforts to destroy it, but they failed.

In our time, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the agro-industrial complex represents a creative development of Lenin's idea about the importance of material incentives for agricultural workers and the development of financial autonomy.

Special pages of the Communist Party's heroic annals relate to the Great Patriotic War. Many works of military leaders and historians are devoted to the experience of the party's work during those years, and generations upon generations of Soviet people are educated with the help of these works.

The building of socialism in our country, particularly during the first few decades, took place in conditions of an acute struggle with antiparty groupings -- Trotskiyists, right-wing opportunists, and national deviationists of various hues. What were needed in the course of this struggle were high theoretical standards, bolshevist tempering, and -- most important -- fidelity to Leninism, devotion to the cause of socialism, and confidence that it is possible to build socialism in the USSR. And this victory was won and the monolithic unity and cohesion of the party were ensured.

The examples set by the most prominent figures of the party and their struggle for the interests of the people and the cause of socialism are unsurpassed in terms of their educational importance in molding conscious workers of the socialist society. The supreme example and ideal is V.I. Lenin and his entire life, devoted to the last breath to the liberation of the peoples of Russia from tsarist and capitalist oppression and to the creation of the new, free socialist system. Lenin's comrades-in-arms and pupils, the entire iron cohort of Bolsheviks who played a decisive role in the implementation of these great goals, serve as a model for the present and future generations of Communists and all Soviet people.

It is the duty of historico-party science to broadly reveal the activity of Communists as fighters, leaders of the masses, and party workers who have devoted their life to the great cause of socialism and the struggle for peace and the happiness of the Soviet people and all mankind.

Thus, summing up the importance of the CPSU's history and of its experience for achieving new successes in improving socialism and building communism, two key aspects can be singled out.

Above all, the history of the CPSU arms Communists with the knowledge of the laws governing society's development, the class struggle, the mainsprings of revolution, and the building of a new society.

At the same time it is an inexhaustible source of knowledge about specific ways, forms, and methods of party activity going back almost a century, the century that has become the most revolutionary century in the history of mankind and resulted in the great victories of socialism in the USSR and in many other countries of the world. And it is important for people who engage in the study, scientific generalization, and dissemination of the party's historical experience to contribute -- speaking in Lenin's words -- to the "conscious selection of such means, techniques, and methods of struggle capable of producing the best and most solid results with the least effort." (Footnote 3) (Vol 9, p 208)

In 18 months' time 70 years will have elapsed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of Soviet power. This event marks a watershed in history, the great feat of the Leninist party carried out for the sake of delivering the working people from social and national oppression and exploitation, for the sake of justice. And it is essential to study, generalize, and apply in practice the rich experience of the CPSU, to make the party's history the property of the broad masses, and to put it into the service of the present time. This will help party organizations and all Communists and Soviet people to utilize the experience of the past decades to achieve future successes in communist building.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SHORTCOMINGS IN TELEVISION NEWS

PM211258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Dmitriy Lyubosvetov article: "Time on the Screen: Remarks on Television News"]

[Text] In the sociopolitical section of our television service, particularly on the "Vremya" news program, there have been noticeable attempts in recent months to exploit new forms of current affairs journalism, eliminate stereotyping, and take fuller account of the diversity of viewers' interests.

Of course, the existing reserves have still not been fully utilized. There is an urgent need to critically evaluate the successful innovations and examine current problems in the light of the 27th party congress' assessments and conclusions.

It is difficult today to imagine television without news broadcasts, particularly the most popular of them -- the "Vremya" program. It is one of the main means of satisfying the Soviet viewers' needs for information and has established a firm psychological propensity for television news.

Television's role has been shown particularly forcefully recently when it involved Soviet people visually and vividly in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress. Reports and special productions, talks with delegates, on-the-spot responses -- all these devices made it possible to convey the congress' emotional and businesslike spirit and its participants' mood.

The importance of television has increased considerably in the overall system of providing the people with sociopolitical information, to which the party constantly pays great attention. Current affairs coverage has been acquiring its own structure year by year. Ten "Vremya" broadcasts a day, of which four are original programs taking account of the specific features of the broadcasting region, plus "Novosti" and "The World Today" broadcasts -- that is the current scale of the all-union television information service.

However, we should not be carried away by the quantitative scale of things. At peak viewing time during people's evening leisure hours when "Vremya" is on the air, the viewer has no choice -- that program is shown on all channels. And that would seem correct since it emphasizes the significance of information of statewide importance. But in those circumstances, when the "Vremya" program is awarded the status of the main news summary broadcast of the day for the whole people, the responsibility of television journalists for ensuring its high quality increases many times over. The viewers respond keenly and critically to any decline in journalistic criteria. PRAVDA readers write that they still encounter superficial subject matter and eulogizing and that some interviews and reports seem to be rehearsed and slick. Sometimes journalists do not examine the essence of events and viewers learn about them only some time later.

Against the background of these wishes expressed by viewers, what form does the perceived and commendable breakthrough in television news reporting take? In my view it is primarily in the attempt now being made to overcome the attitude that trouble-shooting [problemnost], incisiveness, and criticism are less characteristic of sociopolitical television and radio than of other forms of Soviet journalism. Showing machine tools and machinery with no people in sight, propagandizing partial successes in an area of the economy while the sector as a whole is lagging behind, a kind of "ostentatious news coverage," [informatsionnaya paradnost], ultimatley an avoidance of reality -- all these are recurrences of the old approach to information, which sometimes occurs today, too. It cannot promote the psychological restructuring of the consciousness in the spirit of life's new demands. What we are talking about, therefore, is the fullness and objectiveness of news coverage.

Mass news coverage is a form of current affairs journalism, an organic part of it. It performs its task, guides people, and arouses their civic activeness when it shuns uninspired and purely factual expositions and the superficial coverage of events, when it agitates militantly using facts reflecting the main aspects of the social movement and extracts their meaning and truth, and when, in V.I. Lenin's words, it conducts a search for the "shoots of what is new" and, having found it, checks on "how COMMUNIST [capitalized word published in boldface] it is." This position, which deserves to be highlighted more fully, is now noticeable on the "Vremya" program. The national section of its best broadcasts has now become deeper in content and more interesting, even though this is precisely where cliche-ridden journalism is noticed most often. What specific innovation can be observed? The standard of the political analysis of facts has risen.

Previously the content of reporting on economic news, for example, amounted to the commissioning of new capacities, records by pacemakers, and so forth. Now, despite the importance of the events themselves, editorial offices do not limit themselves simply to reporting them. They evaluate them -- how the success was achieved and at what price and what it really means for the country and the people -- this is the form of "our investigation," of commentaries, the humanized result of an event, so to speak.

Increasingly often, reports raise incisive questions pertaining to social and economic life and give answers to them. As an example, take the creation of series of news reports consisting of several related themes, most often of the troubleshooting variety. That was what happened when the editorial office sent special correspondent A. Tikhomirov to the "Azot" Association in Shchekino to analyze what was holding up the widescale dissemination of the well-known Shchekino method in the country.

News reporting is all the more effective when it keeps in mind questions affecting people's vital interests. There has been an increase in items of that kind on the "Vremya" program. Ministerial and departmental replies to criticism have been featured. The only problem is that those specifically guilty of omissions or errors are not named. Take, for example, the spot check carried out by TV journalists into consumer service facilities. It all amounted to a simple statement of the difficulties and an abstract appeal that "something must be done!" A new rubric appeared -- "A Theme Prompted by a Letter." People write in about their problems and often those questions are of broad social significance. Attempts to vary themes led to the creation of "Saturday Report," "Sunday Report," "Interesting Facts," and other programs, which viewers have greeted positively.

"Vremya's" traveling [vyyezdnaya] editorial office spent almost 1 year touring the country by train. The TV journalists decided in the months preceding the party congress to show the broad panorama of life here. The reports from the Far East, the Baykal-Amur Railroad, Siberia, the Urals, Central Asia, and the Volga, Russia's main "highway", were not all equally good, particularly at the outset, but they undoubtedly enriched the viewers. By avoiding pure "reporting" [raportovost] and focusing attention on unresolved issues, the editorial office, I believe, turned their cameras in the right direction. A number of reports were marked by an ability to show graphically the essence of the changes taking place.

Troubleshooting is one thing, of course. But the main thing for "Vremya" is to show the creative character of Soviet people's labor and the uninterrupted sequence of news events.

Our life contains a wealth of events. The news report program is strictly regulated and at best devotes around 15 minutes to all-union themes provided there are not a lot of official announcements. The seconds are precious here. Obviously, the program simply has no mandate to tackle everything and immerse itself in the great tide of incidental items. Thought should be given to creating a reliable guard against petty themes. How, then, is the news content [informatsionnaya yemkost] of television programs to be enhanced?

Primarily, I believe, it is necessary to avoid excessive detail and to considerably expand the source of news, both thematically and geographically. Many parts of Siberia, the Far East, and Central Asia are not properly covered by the program. Forms of presentation on channel two are limited or do not exist. Generally speaking, from the news coverage viewpoint, this channel is still in the position of the poor relation. Direct linkups [vklyucheniye] are rare. A precise plan of the priority areas of news reporting is needed. Congress decisions provide reliable guidelines here.

Speed of response [operativnost] is a most important factor in ensuring the effectiveness of news reports. It has increased somewhat, as we all saw for ourselves once more then watching the daily reports from the Chernobyl AES and the events around it. But the potential is still not exhausted. The following inevitable pattern is also noticed: The faster the response to an event, the less likely it is that it will be accompanied by a film sequence [videoryad]. This applies both to the national and international sections of transmissions. And yet, strictly speaking, the reading of printed news is not a characteristic of television. In television sports news what we mainly see is a commentator reading out the news.

Perhaps the time has come when TV journalists should explain to viewers on every occasion why "we cannot show you..." anything except the announcer. You do not always feel that a program has its finger on the pulse of the day's events -- "a few hours ago...", "we have only just received a report...". Local items are sometimes of the kind that can afford to wait a certain while although it is possible, of course, to cite examples of energetic reporting. Viewers want really fast coverage not only in factual items.

Particular attention has repeatedly been drawn to the improvement of international news reporting and to the need for a rapid response to and more thorough analysis of world events. Judging by letters to PRAVDA and opinion polls, viewers expect more than they are currently getting from "Vremya" in this respect. Coverage of the capitalist world is monotonous. Programs primarily show rallies, demonstrations, and protests. They rarely describe scientific or technological achievements or what the latter mean for ordinary workers under capitalist conditions, or economic and cultural cooperation, problems facing women and old people, the increase in crime and terrorism in the Western world, or the problems and successes of socialist countries.

There are also "blank areas" in the international news coverage. I refuse to believe that the coverage of life abroad is limited to showing a street where our correspondents stand against a background of speeding limousines and eye-catching store displays and advertisements and comment on items in the local press. Furthermore, the film sequences on such topics do not always match the content of the reports.

It is true that some correspondents and political commentators do display an unconventional approach to news presentation. We also remember those programs in which the international section is conducted by an anchorman -- a promising figure in the news program of the future, I believe. Much of what is not appropriate for an announcer is perfectly natural for an authoritative journalist-commentator who has an opportunity to present the news in person.

There have also been television linkups [telemost] with their own innate appeal: "Vremya's" own correspondents in a number of Western countries are brought simultaneously into direct videolink with the program's audience. Those broadcasts convey a sense of the immediacy of events.

Positive changes have been noted in the main national television news program. Developing the successful innovations and further stepping up existing reserves means making a contribution to implementing the party's appeal to increase honest news reporting, to make more effective use of television's powerful ideological potential, and to work to ensure that this period of dramatic change that society is living through is fully and clearly represented on the television screen.